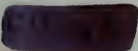


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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF LAW ANNOUNCEMENT FOR 1946-47



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS BULLETIN

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
COLLEGE OF LAW
ANNOUNCEMENT FOR 1946-47

PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, URBANA · 1946

CALENDAR, 1946-1947

1946

First Semester

September 23-24, Monday-Tuesday... Registration days.
September 25, Wednesday, 8 A.M. Instruction begins.
November 27, Wednesday, 12 M. Thanksgiving vacation begins.
December 2, Monday, 1 P.M. Thanksgiving vacation ends.
December 3, Tuesday..... Illinois Day (State of Illinois admitted to the Union, 1818).
December 21, Saturday, 8 A.M. Christmas vacation begins.

1947

January 6, Monday, 8 A.M. Christmas vacation ends.
January 17, Friday..... Semester examinations begin.
January 25, Saturday..... Semester examinations end.
January 26, Sunday..... Baccalaureate and Commencement Exercises.

Second Semester

February 3-4, Monday-Tuesday..... Registration days.
February 5, Wednesday, 8 A.M. Instruction begins.
March 2, Sunday..... University Day (University opened, 1868).
April 3, Thursday, 12 M. Easter vacation begins.
April 7, Monday, 1 P.M. Easter vacation ends.
May 21, Wednesday..... Semester examinations begin.
May 29, Thursday..... Semester examinations end.
May 30, Friday..... Memorial Day (holiday).
June 1, Sunday..... Baccalaureate and Commencement Exercises.

Summer Semester

June 9-10, Monday-Tuesday..... Registration days.
June 11, Wednesday, 8 A.M. Instruction begins.
July 4, Friday..... Independence Day (holiday).
September 27, Saturday..... Semester examinations end.

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CONTENTS

	PAGE
BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY.....	4
FACULTY OF THE COLLEGE OF LAW.....	5
THE POSTWAR PROGRAM OF THE COLLEGE OF LAW.....	7
INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT.....	9
BUILDING.....	10
THE LAW LIBRARY.....	10
PURPOSE.....	10
METHOD OF INSTRUCTION.....	11
PRELEGAL COURSE.....	11
OPTIONAL PROGRAMS IN LAW.....	13
ADMISSION.....	13
As a Regular Student in the Three-Year Curriculum.....	13
As a Regular Student in the Four-Year Curriculum.....	14
Admission of Veterans.....	14
Directions to Candidates for Admission.....	15
Advanced Standing.....	15
Students in Other Colleges Electing Law Courses.....	16
PROGRAM OF LAW COURSES.....	16
DESCRIPTION OF LAW COURSES.....	17
COURSES OFFERED, SUMMER OF 1946.....	20
SCOPE OF THE CURRICULUM—OPPORTUNITY FOR SPECIALIZATION.....	22
ATTENDANCE.....	22
FEES.....	22
EXAMINATIONS AND GRADES.....	23
Semester Examinations.....	23
Scholarship Requirements.....	23
REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION.....	23
Degree of Bachelor of Science in Law (B.S.).....	23
Degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.).....	23
Degree of Doctor of Law (J.D.).....	24
HONORS.....	24
ORDER OF THE COIF.....	24
SCHOLARSHIPS, PRIZES, AND LOAN FUNDS.....	24
Scholarships.....	24
Prizes.....	25
Loan Funds.....	26
SELF-SUPPORT.....	26
THE ILLINOIS BAR JOURNAL.....	26
THE JUNIOR BAR ASSOCIATION.....	26
FREDERICK GREEN COMPETITION.....	27
REGISTER OF STUDENTS, 1945-1946.....	28
Summary.....	30
Colleges and Universities Represented.....	31
LAW SCHOLARSHIPS, 1945-1946.....	32
HARKER PRIZE AWARDS, 1945.....	32
ELECTIONS TO THE ORDER OF THE COIF, 1945-1946.....	32
STUDENT EDITORS OF ILLINOIS BAR JOURNAL, 1945-1946.....	32
DEGREES CONFERRED IN 1945.....	32

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VERNON L. NICKELL, Superintendent of Public Instruction.....Springfield

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(Term 1945-1951)

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Note: The general offices of the University are open on weekdays from 8 a.m. to 12 m. and from 1 to 5 p.m.; Saturday, 8 a.m. to 12 m.

THE FACULTY OF THE COLLEGE OF LAW

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FREDERICK GREEN, A.M., LL.B., *Professor of Law, Emeritus*

WALTER LEE SUMMERS, A.B., LL.B., J.D., *Professor of Law*

GEORGE WASHINGTON GOBLE, A.B., LL.B., *Professor of Law*

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JESSE NELSON YOUNG, B.S., C.P.A., LL.B., *Assistant Professor of Law*

SUMMER SEMESTER OF 1946

HUBERT WINSTON SMITH, M.B.A., LL.B., M.D., *Professor of Legal Medicine*

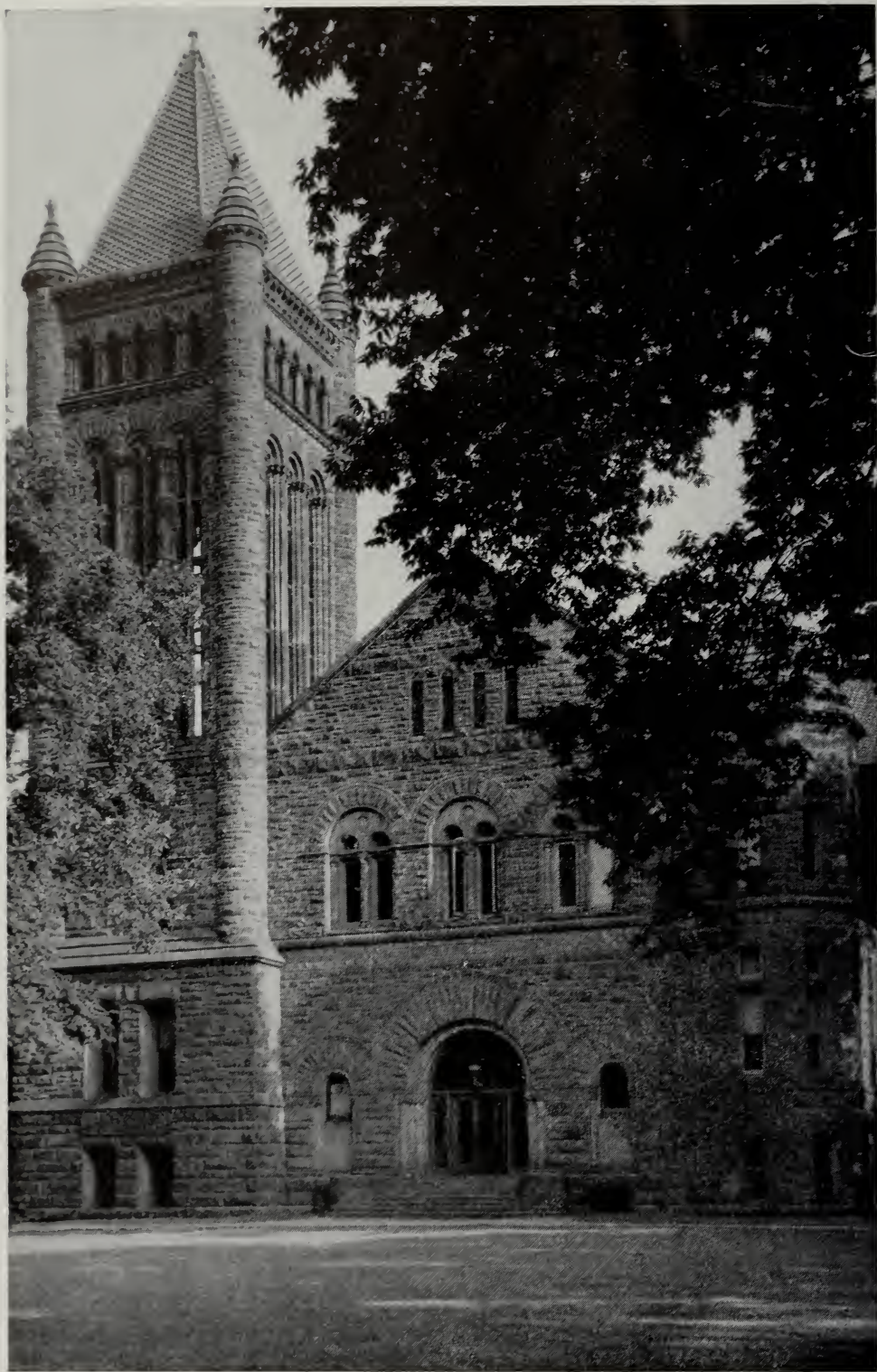
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BERNITA JEWELL DAVIES, A.B., LL.B., B.S.(Lib.), *Law Librarian and Assistant Professor of Library Science*

CHARLES RICHARD KNAPP, JR., Ph.B., B.S.(Lib.), *Assistant, Law Library*

MARIAN HELEN MARTIN, A.B., *Secretary to the Dean*



ALTGELD HALL

The Postwar Program of the College of Law

THE COLLEGE OF LAW operates on a year-round schedule, under which the calendar year is divided into three sixteen-week terms. Each of these terms is the equivalent of a normal semester. The program is so arranged that the student may start his law studies at the beginning of any session. If from then on he attends each successive term, it is possible for him to finish the regular three-year course in law in two calendar years. A student in the four-year curriculum in law may accelerate his program proportionately.

Students who had their law studies interrupted by going into the Armed Forces will wish to become reoriented to their studies as rapidly as possible on their release from the service. To those who are released in mid-semester, the suggestion is made that they come back to school at that time and attend classes in the basic law courses. Then, when the next semester opens, they can register and go on with advanced work. Further to assist student-veterans in their reorientation to the study of law, the College is offering an intensive review course for two weeks at the beginning of the fall semester.

COLLEGE OF LAW

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

LEGAL EDUCATION in the early history of the United States had a slow development, but it has made rapid strides since the turn of the century. In 1900 preparation for the bar through study in a lawyer's office was common, and what law schools there were, had for the most part low admission requirements. Some offered but a one-year course, several gave work for two years, and only a few had adopted a three-year program.

In 1900 the Association of American Law Schools was organized. The College of Law of the University of Illinois, through a representative, participated in the organization of that Association and became a charter member. The Association took for its object the improvement of legal education in this country. It set up standards for membership and became a national accrediting agency for law schools. In 1921 the American Bar Association, through a formal resolution, established standards for legal education and expressed the judgment that every candidate for admission to the bar should give evidence of graduation from a law school complying with those standards. In 1923 the Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar of that Association, acting as a standardizing agency, gave its approval to a small number of schools. This College of Law was one of the group of schools that was first approved by the Council.

The emphasis placed by both the Association of American Law Schools and the American Bar Association in the standards they promulgated was on the quantity factor, involving, among other requisites, the period of time the student had to devote to his prelegal and law studies; the minimum number of instructors a school had to have; and the minimum number of volumes in and the minimum yearly expenditures on its law library. Today, while these standards are still in the foreground, the emphasis is shifting to the quality factor. The better law schools are stressing the quality of their student bodies, the quality of their teaching staffs, and the content of their programs of study. They approach their undertaking as one that involves not merely the inculcating of legal precepts in the student, but also endowing him with the mental, cultural, and ethical equipment and the professional attitudes a lawyer must have to cope with the diversified and complex problems in his professional career. It is in these terms that the members of the faculty of this College perceive their task.

BUILDING

The Law Building was renamed Altgeld Hall in 1940 in honor of John Peter Altgeld, who as Governor of Illinois and a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois from 1893 to 1897 was instrumental in the founding of the College of Law. Constructed of Minnesota sandstone, the building is of modern Romanesque style. On the first floor are two large classrooms and lockers for students. On the second floor are one faculty office, a faculty reading room, and two large reading rooms with a seating capacity of 175 persons. The library delivery room, on this floor, is open to the roof. The entrance to the book stack is from this floor. On the third floor are the administrative and faculty offices, the office of the Board of Student Editors of the *Illinois Bar Journal*, two small classrooms, and an assembly room with a seating capacity of 350 persons.

THE LAW LIBRARY

The Law Library contains approximately 78,500 volumes, including the reports of the United States Supreme Court and of the inferior federal courts, reports of the state courts of last resort in both official edition and National Reporter System, practically all of the published decisions of inferior state courts, and most of the English, Irish, Scotch, and British Colonial reports. In addition it contains the current statute law of the United States, the several states, and Great Britain; it contains over 7,500 volumes of older compilations and session laws. It has an extensive collection of encyclopedias, digests, legal services, treatises, textbooks, and bar association reports, and 6,000 bound volumes of legal periodicals. Two hundred periodicals are received currently.

A total of about 13,500 volumes of the reports most frequently used are placed upon open shelves in the general reading rooms, making them easily accessible to the students.

The general reading rooms of the Law Library are attractively designed and furnished. The tables are equipped with a serviceable system of fluorescent lighting.

Law students may also use the general University Library which has a collection of over 2,000,000 volumes, and which is the largest state university library in the United States.

PURPOSE

The primary purpose of the College is to train students for the practice of law. This task, as this College conceives its responsibility, involves much more than the study and learning of legal rules and formulas.

The faculty seeks, among its objectives, to impress on students the value of a discriminative use of legal materials, and to inculcate in them an appreciation of the purpose of law in the social order and the necessity of its growth to the end that it will keep pace with changing conditions. This process involves a study of the decisions of the courts; it also includes the stressing of social and economic factors as forces contributing to and influencing legal decisions and trends in the law.

The faculty recognizes that not all of the graduates of the College of Law will practice law. Some, perhaps many, will go into government service; some will become judges, legislators, or teachers of law; and a few will become leaders of public thought. The course of study has been shaped with that in mind, and to the end that it may inspire a consciousness of the responsibility of the lawyer to society for the rational development and improvement of the law both in its substance and in its administration.

METHOD OF INSTRUCTION

The case method of instruction, involving the thorough analysis of selected cases and statutes and the discussion of legal principles deduced therefrom, is chiefly employed, especially in the first and second years of the law course. This method, which is followed by the leading law schools of the country, has the merit of introducing students to the materials they will use in the practice of law, and of teaching them to make discriminations and to reason by analogy. However, in order to give perspective on the legal system and the place of cases in it, and to broaden and enrich this program, the faculty employs, wherever feasible, the seminar method of instruction. Legal materials are studied in the context of the disciplines related to law, and the student is taught to seek an understanding of legal principles in the light of the forces that create them. Several advanced courses are taught by the seminar method.

PRELEGAL COURSE

Students contemplating the study of law are advised to consult with the Student Personnel Bureau of the University relative to their interests and aptitudes for law, and with members of the law faculty in regard to their plans. The prelegal courses they take constitute a highly important phase of their education, and this work should be planned with care.

Students taking the curriculum leading toward degrees in both liberal arts and law, or commerce and law, or agriculture and law, should comply with the group, major, and minor requirements of the college in which their prelegal work is taken. Such students are urged to complete all of these requirements before entering the College of

Law in order that they may devote their entire time to the first year of the law curriculum.

The prospective law student is advised to choose his work, beyond those subjects prescribed in the college in which he is registered, from among the following fields: English, with special emphasis on rhetoric and speech; political science; history, with emphasis on American and English constitutional history; economics; philosophy, and particularly logic; Latin; psychology; sociology; mathematics; and accountancy.¹

Most students in their prelegal work emphasize courses in the social sciences. These provide an excellent background for law, and

¹ In 1945 Dean Arthur T. Vanderbilt of New York presented "A Report on Prelegal Education" to the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar and to the House of Delegates of the American Bar Association. This report is too long to be reproduced here, but it should be read by every prospective law student. The following summary of it was made by a committee of the Association of American Colleges:

"Your Committee calls special attention to five principal points made in the report, with each one of which it is in hearty accord:

"1. The report holds that prelegal education is more than a matter of certain courses or of particular extracurricular activities or of a certain number of years of study. In the words of Chief Justice Harlan Fiske Stone, 'the emphasis should be on the intellectual discipline which the student derives from courses and by particular teachers, rather than on the selection of particular subjects without reference to the way in which they are taught.'

"2. There is a preponderating desire among practicing lawyers and judges to move forward in education to meet new conditions of life — an attitude which, as the report points out, is quite the reverse of the generally charged conservatism of the bar.

"3. There is *unanimous* opposition to required courses in prelegal training. The list of subjects given below is a list of recommended subjects. None is a required subject. Mr. Vanderbilt circulated a questionnaire and received responses from 118 distinguished lawyers and judges as to recommended subjects, extracurricular activities and length of course. The subjects recommended by these leaders, with the number of recommendations received for each, are: English language and literature 72, government 71, economics 70, American history 70, mathematics 65, English history 63, Latin 60, logic 56, philosophy 50, accounting 47, American literature 45, physics 44, modern history 43, sociology 42, psychology 39, ancient history 38, chemistry 38, medieval history 37, ethics 34, biology 30, scientific method 25, physiology 21, French 20, Spanish 20. No other subject had more than eighteen votes.

"Your committee would summarize this list of recommendations as calling for the inclusion of a sound prelegal course of English language and literature and American literature, history with a strong preference for English and American history, adequate courses in the basic social sciences of government, economics and sociology, at least one laboratory science, mathematics (strongly emphasized), courses in philosophy, ethics and logic, accounting (a relatively new and important subject for lawyers), psychology and a foreign language, preferably Latin.

"4. There is hearty concurrence among those responding to Mr. Vanderbilt's questionnaire on the importance of such extracurricular activities as develop capacity for independent thought and action, especially when they involve training in expression.

"5. The great weight of this legal and judicial opinion believes that the present minimum requirement for admission to law school of a two-year college course is inadequate and should be extended to three years, and as soon as practicable, to four years."

students carrying majors in other fields should take as much work as possible in the social sciences. The curriculum in the Division of General Studies of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences offers a well-balanced program for prelegal students. Attention is also called to the fact that engineering and law, agriculture and law, and chemistry and law are very good combinations in the preparation they give for special fields of practice.

OPTIONAL PROGRAMS IN LAW

The student may choose one of two programs. (1) He may pursue his college course for at least three years (see p. 14 for modifications of the prelegal program for veterans) and then enter the three-year curriculum in law. If he follows that program, and if he has spent at least one year in residence as an undergraduate in the University of Illinois, thirty-two hours of law may be credited toward the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, or thirty hours toward the degree of Bachelor of Science in either the College of Commerce and Business Administration or the College of Agriculture. In this manner he may secure in six years both the degree of A.B. or B.S. and a degree in law. (See *Annual Register* of the University for statements of the regulations in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, the College of Commerce and Business Administration, and the College of Agriculture.) A candidate for both degrees in this curriculum must in his fourth year register in the College of Law, and also register or file a copy of his study-list in his other college as that college may require.

(2) Or the student may pursue his college course for a minimum of two years and then enter the four-year curriculum in law. If he follows that program, he can, after two years in the College of Law, secure a degree of Bachelor of Science in Law, and in two additional years a professional degree in law (LL.B. or J.D.). In this curriculum he will be required to register in a number of courses particularly designed for it.

ADMISSION

As a Regular Student in the Three-Year Curriculum

The following persons will be admitted as candidates for law degrees in the three-year law curriculum:

1. Graduates of the University of Illinois and of other colleges and universities of approved standing who have achieved a weighted grade average of at least 3.0¹ in all work submitted for their degrees.²

2. Students of senior standing in the University of Illinois and in other approved colleges and universities who have achieved a weighted grade average of at least 3.25.¹

^{1, 2} See bottom of next page for footnotes.

As a Regular Student in the Four-Year Curriculum

The following persons will be admitted as candidates for law degrees in the four-year curriculum in law:

Students who have completed in residence one-half of the number of hours required for a bachelor's degree in a college of the University of Illinois, or one-half of the number of hours required for a bachelor's degree in a college approved by the University, and who have achieved a weighted grade average of at least 3.5.¹

Admission of Veterans

Veterans of World War II will be admitted as candidates for law degrees:

1. To either the three-year or the four-year law curriculum described above, on meeting their respective requirements for admission.

In satisfying the regular admission requirements for either curriculum, veterans may count credit acceptable to the University of Illinois, based on an evaluation of educational experience, general educational development, and correspondence work taken while in the Armed Forces, provided that the total credit offered for admission meets both the qualitative and quantitative requirements stated respectively for admission to those curricula, and provided further that the applicant for admission has completed at least one year's work in residence in the University of Illinois or in a college approved by the University.

2. To the three-year law curriculum on satisfying the following requirements:

a. Active service since September 16, 1940, in the military or naval forces of the United States or one of its co-belligerents, for a period of at least twelve months and discharge or release therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable;

b. Attendance in residence for a period of two years, equal to at least four semesters, in a college of the University of Illinois or in a college or university of approved standing, and the completion in residence of one-half of the number of hours required for a bachelor's degree by a college of the University or a college approved by the University; and

c. Attainment of a weighted grade average in college work of at least 4.0; or attainment of a weighted grade average in college work

¹ When a student offers for admission work done at another college or university, the equivalency of his weighted grade average to that required of students in this University is determined by the University of Illinois. See statement under Scholarship Requirements, p. 23 of this Announcement, on the method of computing grade averages used by this University.

² Effective September 1, 1947, graduates of approved colleges admitted to the College of Law as candidates for degrees must have achieved a weighted grade average of at least 3.25.

of at least 3.5¹ and passing an examination approved by the faculty of the College of Law.

In meeting the requirements of (a) and (b) above, the period a veteran was assigned for a course of education or training under the Army Specialized Training Program or the Navy College Training Program or as a cadet or midshipman in one of the service academies may be counted in satisfaction of either the requirement for resident study in an approved college or university or the requirement of one year's active military or naval service, but not both.

Directions to Candidates for Admission

A student seeking admission to the College of Law from another college or university must file with the Registrar of the University (1) a complete transcript of his record, and (2) a certificate of honorable dismissal or a statement that he holds a degree from the institution from which he comes. These papers should be sent to the Registrar at as early a date as possible. A student seeking admission to the College of Law from one of the undergraduate colleges of this University should notify the Registrar of the University of this fact promptly upon compliance with the requirements for admission. No student will be allowed to register in the College of Law until he has obtained a permit to enter.

Veterans who wish college credit for courses taken or work done while in the Armed Forces are advised to assemble their complete records, including information on courses and examinations they have completed under the Armed Forces Institute program and information on service schools attended, and forward these materials for evaluation to Mr. G. P. Tuttle, Registrar of the University. Veterans are also advised, before registering for the first time in the University, to consult for helpful suggestions Mr. H. W. Hannah, Director of the University's Division of Special Services for War Veterans.

Advanced Standing

Students from law schools of approved standing who comply with the requirements for admission to this College may receive by transfer not to exceed two years of credit. The amount of credit given for work taken in another school is conditioned upon the standards of the school and the grades the student has received. As a rule, credit will be given only in subjects in which the applicant has secured a grade ten per cent above the passing mark; or, where the letter system of grading is employed, one letter above the passing grade.

¹ When a student offers for admission work done at another college or university, the equivalency of his weighted grade average to that required of students in this University is determined by the University of Illinois. See statement under Scholarship Requirements, p. 23 of this Announcement, on the method of computing grade averages used by this University.

Students in Other Colleges Electing Law Courses

A student registered in another college of the University who is qualified to enroll in either the three-year or the four-year curriculum may elect courses in the College of Law, provided that no fewer than two courses amounting to at least five hours are taken each semester, under the advice of the Dean of the College of Law as to the courses to be taken; and provided, further, that if any such student desires to take more than six hours of law work, he must register in the College of Law and thus become subject to its regulations.

PROGRAM OF LAW COURSES

Fifteen hours of law work is enough to occupy a student's full time; he may not register for more without special permission.

Following is the proposed sequence of courses for the fall and spring semesters of 1946-1947. The courses of the first year in both the three-year and the four-year curricula and the courses in international law and in jurisprudence in the advanced years of the four-year curriculum are prescribed. All other courses are elective.

FIRST-YEAR STUDENTS

FIRST SEMESTER	HOURS
Law 1a—Contracts I	3
Law 2a—Torts	3
Law 3—Personal Property	2
Law 4a—Remedies	3

For students in the three-year curriculum:

Law 5—Criminal Law	4
------------------------------	---

For students in the four-year curriculum:

Law 6—Legal Institutions	3
------------------------------------	---

SECOND SEMESTER

Law 1a or 1b—Contracts I	3
Law 2a or 2b—Torts	3
Law 7—Real Property I	4

For students in the three-year curriculum:

Law 10—Equity	3
Law 11—Agency	2

For students in the four-year curriculum:

Law 8—Legislation	2
Law 12—Accounting	3

ADVANCED STUDENTS

FIRST SEMESTER	HOURS
Law 7—Real Property I	3
Law 15—Bills and Notes	3
Law 16a—Trusts	2
Law 18—Wills	3
Law 19—Business Associations	4
Law 20—Pleading	3
Law 21b—Security II	3
Law 22—Constitutional Law	4
Law 24—Municipal Corporations	2
Law 26—International Law	3
Law 30—Real Property III	3
Law 31—Conflict of Laws	4
Law 32—Contracts II	3
Law 45—Use of Books	1
Law 60—Public Utilities	2
Law 64a—Taxation I	3

SECOND SEMESTER

Law 4b—Trial Practice	3
Law 13—Evidence	3
Law 16b—Trusts	2
Law 17—Sales	3
Law 21a—Security I	2
Law 25—Legal Profession	1
Law 29—Real Property II	2
Law 33—Administrative Law	3
Law 36—Practice Court	3
Law 37—Criminal Procedure	2
Law 38—Future Interests	4
Law 48—Jurisprudence	3
Law 50—Labor Law	3
Law 61—Trade Regulation	3
Law 62—Corporation Organization	3
Law 64b—Taxation II	2

DESCRIPTION OF LAW COURSES¹

1a-1b. Contracts I.—Patterson & Goble, *Cases on Contracts* (2d ed.). Offer and acceptance, consideration, seals, Statute of Frauds, parol evidence rule, third party beneficiaries, assignment, conditions, impossibility, anticipatory repudiation, and discharge; contract and quasi-contract distinguished, and measure of damages for each. (6). Professor GOBLE.

2a-2b. Torts.—Thurston & Seavey, *Cases on Torts*. Trespass, conversion, negligence, defamation, disparagement of property, fraud, absolute liability, and torts requiring intentional invasions of various interests. (6). Professor WEISIGER.

3. Personal Property.—Bigelow, *Cases on Personal Property* (3rd ed.). Possession and finding; bailments, liens, and pledges; acquisition of ownership; fixtures and emblements. (2). Assistant Professor YOUNG.

4a. Remedies.—Magill & Chadbourn, *Cases on Civil Procedure* (3rd ed.), and Sunderland, *Cases on Judicial Administration*. History and organization of courts; comparative development of legal and equitable remedies; the search for flexibility in judicial administration. (3). Professor CLEARY.

4b. Trial Practice.—McBaine, *Cases on Trial Practice* (2d ed.). Litigation from process to judgment, excluding pleading and evidence. (3). Professor CLEARY.

5. Criminal Law.—Harno, *Cases on Criminal Law and Procedure* (2d ed.). The sources and purposes of the criminal law; the meaning of criminal responsibility; the characteristics of particular crimes. (4). Professor HARNO.

6. Legal Institutions.—Goebel, *Cases on Development of Legal Institutions*. Law in the making; history of the common law, relation of English and American law; political, social, and economic factors that have influenced the course of the law's development. (3). Professor CARLSTON.

7. Real Property I.—Bigelow, *Introduction to Real Property*, and Aigler, *Cases on Titles* (3rd ed.). Introduction to the law of real property; adverse possession; prescription; conveyances at common law, under the Statute of Uses and under modern statutes; delivery of deeds; boundaries; estates created; covenants for title; estoppel by deed. (4). Professor SUMMERS.

8. Legislation.—Horack, *Cases on Legislation*. A study of legislative policies and procedures, of legislation as a source of law, of types of statutes, their structure, and of the problems of interpretation. (2). Professor BRITTON.

10. Equity.—Cook, *Cases on Equity* (3rd one-volume ed.). A study of the powers exercised by the courts of equity and of injunctive relief against torts. (3). Professor HOLT.

11. Agency.—Mechem, *Cases on Agency* (3rd ed.). Rights and liabilities between principals, agents or servants and third persons affected by their acts. (2). Associate Professor CONARD.

12. Fundamentals of Accounting.—(Same as Accountancy 12). A survey course required of students in the four-year curriculum. (3).

13. Evidence.—McCormick, *Cases on Evidence*. A study of the purpose of rules governing the admission of evidence; the relative functions of the court and the jury; the competency of witnesses; the admission and exclusion of evidence; burden of proof; presumptions. (3).

14. Persons.—McCurdy, *Cases on Domestic Relations* (2d ed.). Marriage, separation, and divorce, property rights of married women, contractual and tort liabilities of one spouse to the other and to third persons. (2). Professor WEISIGER.

¹The credit value in semester hours for each course is shown by the number in parenthesis.

15. Bills and Notes.—Britton, *Cases on Bills and Notes* (3rd ed.). Formal requisites of negotiability of bills; checks and notes; methods of transfer; bona fide purchase; rights and liabilities of parties. (3). Professor BRITTON.

16a-16b. Trusts.—Scott, *Cases on Trusts* (2d ed.). A study of the jural relations between trustee and beneficiary, between trustee or beneficiary and third persons, between successive beneficiaries; of the rules governing the creation of express trusts for private persons, charitable trusts, resulting and constructive trusts; the transfer or extinguishment of the equitable interest; and the termination of the trust. (4). *Note:* Law 16a is prerequisite to Law 16b. Professor SCHNEBLY.

17. Sales.—Bogert & Britton, *Cases on Sales*. A study of the rights and duties of parties with respect to executory contracts of sale of chattels. (3). Assistant Professor YOUNG.

18. Wills and Administration.—Costigan, *Cases on Wills, Descent and Administration* (2d ed.). Making, revocation, revival, and republication of wills; descent; administration of estates. (3). Professor SCHNEBLY.

19. Business Associations.—James, *Cases on Business Associations*. Methods of forming partnerships, corporations, and other types of business associations, and the legal incidents of the various types. (4). Associate Professor CONARD.

20. Pleading.—Magill & Chadbourn, *Cases on Civil Procedure* (3rd ed.), and Sunderland, *Cases on Judicial Administration*. Formation of issues and exchange of information in advance of trial; supplementing devices for supplying lack of information. The latter part of the course includes a study of Federal jurisdiction. (3). Professr CLEARY.

21a. Security I.—Casebook to be announced. Suretyship, guaranty, and the accommodation contracts of negotiable instruments; letters of credit; liens, pledges. (2). Professor HOLT.

21b. Security II.—Sturges, *Cases on Credit Transactions* (2d ed.). Chattel and real estate mortgages, and conditional sales. (3). Professor HOLT.

22. Constitutional Law.—Dowling, *Cases on Constitutional Law* (3rd ed.). The apportionment of governmental power between the United States and the states, and the limitations on power resulting from the due process clauses. (4). Associate Professor SULLIVAN.

24. Municipal Corporations.—Stason, *Cases on Municipal Corporations*. Creation and organization; powers; liability on contracts and in tort; property rights; revenue and indebtedness. (2). Professor WEISIGER.

25. Seminar in the Legal Profession.—Cheatham, *Cases on the Legal Profession*, and other readings. A study of the traditions and ethics of the bar with special reference to modern controversies. (1). Professor HARNO.

26. International Law.—Briggs, *The Law of Nations*. A study of the rules and practices accepted by states as law in their relations with one another, with special emphasis upon the nature, sources, and subjects of international law; the law of treaties; state responsibility for injuries to aliens; law of international claims; war and its legal effects on private rights; pacific settlement of international disputes; and current developments. (3). Professor CARLSTON.

28. Insurance.—Goble, *Cases on Insurance*. Personal and property insurance: formation of the insurance relation; concealment, warranties, representations; insurable interest; conditions; subrogation; waiver and estoppel. Incontestability, the respective interests of the beneficiary, insured, insurer, assignee, and creditor, and facts constituting maturity in life and accident policies. Facts constituting maturity under fire, theft, liability, and collision policies. (3). Professor GOBLE.

- 29. Real Property II.**—Handler, *Cases and Materials on Vendor and Purchaser*. The real estate contract: Statute of Frauds, performance of the contract, rights of parties pending transfer of title, equitable conversion, remedies, and assignment of real estate contracts. (2). Professor SUMMERS.
- 30. Real Property III.**—Bigelow, *Cases on Rights in Land* (3rd ed.). Natural rights, profits, licenses, easements, covenants, rents, and waste. (3). Professor SUMMERS.
- 31. Conflict of Laws.**—Cheatham, Dowling, Goodrich & Griswold, *Cases on Conflict of Laws*. Problems from conflict of laws in jurisdiction of courts; foreign judgments; torts and workmen's compensation acts; contracts; sales and mortgages; family law; administration of estates; business organizations. (4). Professor HOLT.
- 32. Contracts II.**—Patterson, *Cases on Contracts II*. Contractual and quasi-contractual remedies (both legal and equitable) available because of duress, fraud, innocent misrepresentation, mistake, illegality, and economic compulsion in the formation and discharge of contracts and other transactions. (3). Professor GOBLE.
- 33. Administrative Law.**—Gellhorn, *Cases on Administrative Law*. The functions of administrative tribunals in Federal, state, and municipal government, the procedure before such administrative tribunals, and judicial relief from administrative decisions. (3). Associate Professor SULLIVAN.
- 36. Practice Court.**—Practical exercises in the conduct of litigation and in the correlation of procedural and substantive law. (3). Professor CLEARY.
- 37. Criminal Law Administration and Procedure.**—Harno, *Cases on Criminal Law and Procedure* (2d ed.), and other materials. Problems in the administration of the criminal law. A study of criminal procedure from arrest to the end of the prosecution in a court of review, with emphasis on procedure as a device for social regulation, and including an appraisal of aims and workings of probation, parole, and executive clemency. (2). Professor HARNO.
- 38. Future Interests and Restraints Upon Alienation.**—Powell, *Cases on Future Interests* (2d ed.), and selected cases. A study of the various types of future interests in real and personal property recognized by law, and of the rules which determine the validity and effect of future limitations; of restraints upon the alienation of property interests; and trusts for the accumulation of income. (4). Professor SCHNEELY.
- 45. Use of Law Books.**—Weisiger, *Manual for the Use of Law Books* (3rd ed.). Practice in the library in the use of statutes, reports, digests, encyclopedias, annotated cases, citation books, reference tables, indices, and textbooks. (1). Professor WEISIGER.
- 48. Jurisprudence.**—Hall, *Readings in Jurisprudence*. Nature of the law, legal methods, and the judicial process; review of the various theories of law and schools of jurisprudence and philosophy of the law; relation of law and social science. (3). Professor CARLSTON.
- 50. Labor Law.**—Handler, *Cases on Labor Law*. The law of industrial relations with special emphasis on recent cases and legislation; collective bargaining and labor contracts. (3). Associate Professor SULLIVAN.
- 52. Law of Oil and Gas.**—Summers, *Cases on Oil and Gas*. Nature of the property interests in oil and gas; legal interests created by oil and gas leases; validity of leases; the habendum clause; the drilling and rental clauses; assignments of the interest of the lessor and lessee; rents and royalties. (2). Professor SUMMERS.
- 60. Seminar in Public Utilities.**—Welch, *Cases on Public Utility Regulation* (3rd ed.). Problems in public utility law, with special reference to the Illinois statutes. (2). Associate Professor SULLIVAN.

61. Trade Regulation.—Handler, *Cases on Trade Regulation*. Protection of business interests; regulation, both under common law and statutory law, of trade and industry; trademarks, unfair competition, and anti-trust laws. (3). Professor CARLSTON.

62. Corporation Organization and Finance.—Berle & Magill, *Cases on Corporation Finance*, and Hanna & McLaughlin, *Cases on Creditors' Rights*. The types of corporate securities and the rights of the holders; reorganization of corporations under the Chandler Act; the rights of various types of creditors and security holders upon reorganization. (3). Associate Professor CONARD.

64a. Taxation I.—Griswold, *Cases on Federal Taxation* (2d ed.). Income tax; jurisdiction to tax income; nature of taxable income: realization, benefits and control, gifts and subsidies; deductions; administration; estate, inheritance, and gift taxes. (3). Assistant Professor YOUNG.

64b. Taxation II.—Casebook to be announced. General property tax and tax administration; jurisdiction to tax property; levy, return, assessment; various problems of assessment; collection of taxes and taxpayers' remedies; excise taxes; comparisons between property and excise taxes. (2). Assistant Professor YOUNG.

Courses Offered, Summer of 1946

3a-3b. Property I and II.—(16 weeks). Fraser, *Cases on Property*, Vols. I and II (2d ed.), Kirkwood, *Cases on Conveyances* (2d ed.), and Bigelow, *Introduction to the Law of Real Property*. Personal property; various estates in land and their characteristics; equitable estates and the Statute of Uses; relations between owners of successive estates; emblements, fixtures, covenants; easements, profits, and licenses; lateral and subjacent support; nuisances; water rights; concurrent ownership. (6). Visiting Professor RENO.

S4b. Trial Practice.—(First 8 weeks). McBaine, *Cases on Trial Practice* (2d ed.). Systems and jurisdictions of courts, state and Federal, and various phases of litigation in them from process to judgment, excluding pleading and evidence; procedural devices under the Illinois Civil Practice Act and under the new Federal rules, and a comparison between these devices and those of other jurisdictions. (3). Professor McCASKILL.

7. Persons.—(16 weeks). Jacob, *Cases on Domestic Relations* (2d ed.). Marriage, separation, and divorce; property rights of married women; contractual and tort liabilities of one spouse to the other and to third persons. (2). Visiting Professor RENO.

8. Evidence.—(16 weeks). McCormick, *Cases on Evidence*. Purpose of rules governing the admission of evidence; relative functions of the court and the jury; competency of witnesses; admission and exclusion of evidence; burden of proof; presumptions. (3). Professor SMITH.

S9. Sales.—(Second 8 weeks). Bogert and Britton, *Cases on Sales*. Rights and duties of parties with respect to executed and executory contracts of the sale of chattels. (3). Professor BRITTON.

S14. Legislation.—(Second 8 weeks). Horack, *Cases on Legislation*. Legislative policies and procedures; legislation as a source of law; types of statutes, their structure, and the problems of interpretation. (3). Professor WEISIGER.

S16a-16b. Trusts.—(First 8 weeks). Scott, *Cases on Trusts* (2d ed.). Jural relations between trustee and beneficiary, between trustee or beneficiary and third persons, between successive beneficiaries; rules governing the creation of express trusts for private persons, charitable trusts, resulting and constructive trusts; transfer or extinguishment of the equitable interest; and termination of the trust. (4). Professor SCHNEBL.

- S17. Unincorporated Business Associations.**—(Second 8 weeks). Mechem, *Cases on Partnership* (Mathews' revision). (2). Visiting Professor WOODBRIDGE.
- S21a. Security I.**—(First 8 weeks). Sturges, *Cases on Credit Transactions* (2d ed.). Suretyship, guaranty, and the accommodation contracts of negotiable instruments; letters of credit; liens; pledges. (2). Professor HOLT.
- S25. The Legal Profession.**—(First 8 weeks). Cheatham, *Cases on the Legal Profession*. The traditions and ethics of the bar with special reference to modern controversies. (1). Professor McCASKILL.
- S28. Insurance.**—(Second 8 weeks). Goble, *Cases on Insurance*. Personal and property insurance. (2). Visiting Professor WOODBRIDGE.
- S29. Vendor and Purchaser.**—(First 8 weeks). Handler, *Cases on Vendor and Purchaser*. The real estate contract: Statute of Frauds, performance of the contract, rights of parties pending transfer of title, equitable conversion, remedies, and assignment of real estate contracts. (2). Professor SUMMERS.
- S31. Conflict of Laws.**—(First 8 weeks). Cheatham, Dowling, Goodrich, and Griswold, *Cases on Conflict of Laws*. Conflict of laws in jurisdiction of courts; foreign judgments; torts and workmen's compensation acts; contracts; sales and mortgages; family law. (2). Professor HOLT.
- S33. Administrative Law.**—(Second 8 weeks). Gellhorn, *Cases on Administrative Law*. Functions of administrative tribunals in Federal, state, and municipal government; procedures before such administrative tribunals and judicial relief from administrative decisions. (3). Associate Professor SULLIVAN.
- S45. Use of Law Books.**—(Second 8 weeks). Weisiger, *Manual for the Use of Law Books* (3rd ed.). Practice in the library in the use of statutes, reports, digests, encyclopedias, annotated cases, citation books, reference tables, indices, and textbooks. (1). Professor WEISIGER.
- S52. Law of Oil and Gas.**—(First 8 weeks). Summers, *Cases on Oil and Gas*. Nature of the property interests in oil and gas; legal interests created by oil and gas leases; validity of leases; the habendum clause; the drilling and rental clauses; assignments of the interest of the lessor and lessee; rents and royalties. (2). Professor SUMMERS.
- S60. Public Utilities.**—(Second 8 weeks). Robinson, *Cases on Public Utilities* (2d ed.). Problems in public utility law, with special reference to Illinois statutes. (1½). Associate Professor SULLIVAN.

SCOPE OF THE CURRICULUM—OPPORTUNITY FOR SPECIALIZATION

The number of courses offered in the College of Law is considerably greater than a student is able to take in the normal course of his program. It is possible for a student to specialize to some degree in the fields of the law in which he may have a particular interest by electing all the courses offered in those fields. The student who has no such particular interest may obtain an adequate preparation for the general practice by electing the more fundamental courses in all fields.

ATTENDANCE

The student is expected to attend regularly the meetings of the courses in which he is enrolled. Irregular attendance in any course must inevitably result in the loss of a substantial part of the benefits of the course. It should be noted, moreover, that a candidate for admission to the Illinois Bar must obtain from the College a certification that he has been in "regular attendance" during the required period of legal study.

When the attendance of a student in any course has become unsatisfactory, he may be dropped from that course.

FEES

Matriculation fee. All students on first satisfying the requirements for admission to the University pay a matriculation fee of.....	\$ 10.00
Deposit required of all students at time of first registration....	5.00
Tuition fee. Law students who are residents of Illinois, except those holding scholarships, pay each semester a tuition fee of	40.00
Law students who are not residents of Illinois pay each semester a tuition fee of.....	80.00
Illini Union service charge, each semester.....	5.00
Library fee, each semester.....	5.00
Hospital and medical service fee, each semester.....	5.00 ¹
Graduation fee.....	10.00

¹ A student who presents evidence of participation in any other group insurance system providing the same benefits as those covered by the University fee may petition through the office of the Dean of Students for a refund of this fee.

EXAMINATIONS AND GRADES

Semester Examinations

Regular written examinations are given at the close of each semester in all subjects except those in which such an examination is impracticable.

Scholarship Requirements

The grades given at the end of each course are A, Excellent; B, Good; C, Fair; D, Poor; E, Failure.

For the purpose of computing the average grade of a student a system is employed in which the following values are assigned to the grades received: A equals 5; B equals 4; C equals 3; D equals 2; E equals 1.

A student in the College of Law will be dropped from the University: (1) if at the end of his first year of residence he has not secured an average of 3. in his work; (2) if at the end of any subsequent year of residence, except the final year of the curriculum in which he is registered, he has failed to secure an average of 3. in all of his law work taken up to that time; (3) if he has failed in any semester to pass in at least eight hours of the work in which he was registered; (4) if registered in less than eight hours in a semester he has not passed all his courses. A student who, at the end of the final year of the three-year or four-year curriculum, has failed to secure an average of 3. in all law work taken by him in this University will be permitted to continue in this College only by special permission granted on petition.

REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION

Degree of Bachelor of Science in Law (B.S.)

The degree of Bachelor of Science in Law is conferred on students in the four-year curriculum who obtain 58 law credits with a weighted average grade of at least C (3.) in such of those credits as were obtained in courses taken in this University.

Degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.)

The degree of Bachelor of Laws is conferred on students who secure a weighted average grade of at least C (3.) in credits obtained in law courses taken in this University, and who either (1) study law for a period equal to three academic years in the three-year curriculum and obtain 84 hours of law credit, or (2) obtain 112 hours of law credit in the four-year curriculum.

In order to count resident study in full satisfaction of the time requirement, a student must carry courses aggregating not less than

ten hours a week each semester. Proportional credit toward the time requirement is awarded to students carrying less than ten hours a week.

Degree of Doctor of Law (J.D.)

The degree of Doctor of Law is granted to students who comply with the following conditions:

1. Secure the degree of Bachelor of Science in Law or a bachelor's degree in an approved undergraduate college.
 2. Complete the work required for the degree of Bachelor of Laws.
 3. Obtain a minimum average grade of B in the College of Law.
- If the grade is below B, the degree conferred is Bachelor of Laws.

HONORS

A student who has complied with the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Law, Bachelor of Laws or Doctor of Law and who has attained in all work done in courses offered in the College of Law and presented for the degree the average grade specified below, may be recommended by the University Senate for honors as follows: For an average grade of not less than 4.35, Graduation with Honors; for an average grade of not less than 4.75, Graduation with High Honors. The honors conferred shall be noted upon the diploma and the commencement program.

ORDER OF THE COIF

The Order of the Coif is a national honorary law fraternity, the first chapter of which was established in this College under the name of Theta Kappa Nu in 1902. Each year the local chapter elects to membership from the highest ten per cent of the senior class those students who are deemed qualified.

SCHOLARSHIPS, PRIZES, AND LOAN FUNDS

Scholarships

Harker Memorial Scholarships.—A limited number of scholarships under the Harker Memorial Fund are awarded to meritorious and indigent students eligible to admission or enrolled in the College of Law. This fund was created in 1939 through a declaration of trust by the Law Alumni Association of the University of Illinois in memory of Judge O. A. Harker, who was a member of the faculty of the College from 1903 to 1926, and its Dean from 1903 to 1916 and again in 1920-1921.

Law Scholarships.—The Trustees of the University have established for the benefit of students in the College of Law a number of full-tuition scholarships, not exceeding four, and an additional number of half-tuition scholarships, not exceeding four. These scholarships are awarded at the close of each semester, and are available for a succeeding semester under the following faculty regulations:

1. The scholarships shall be given to the students in the College of Law having the highest averages in their law work in the two preceding semesters in which they were in attendance.

2. To be eligible a student must have been registered as a regular student in the College of Law both semesters, and have taken at least 26 hours of work of which not less than 20 hours must have been in law courses.

3. A student who does not return the following semester may use his scholarship subsequently, provided a period of not more than one calendar year shall have intervened.¹

The following scholarships are available, among others, to law students:

General Assembly Scholarships.—One nomination may be made annually by each member of the General Assembly. These scholarships are available to students in any division of the University.

State Military Scholarships.—By an Act of the General Assembly, scholarships are provided for World War veterans who, at the time of their enlistment, were residents of Illinois or students in the University of Illinois. These scholarships exempt the holders from matriculation and tuition fees.

La Verne Noyes Scholarships.—These scholarships are made available under the will of La Verne Noyes to students in the University. They cover part of a student's fees for one year and are open to those who served in the army or navy of the United States of America in World War I, or to descendants of active participants in that war.

University Scholarships.—The Board of Trustees has established for each year ten scholarships, open to residents of Illinois. These scholarships exempt holders from matriculation and tuition fees as required in those colleges of the University which admit students directly from high schools. Awards are made on the basis of the scholastic promise and financial need of the applicant.

Prizes

Harker Prizes.—In 1934, Judge O. A. Harker endowed two annual prizes: (1) the annual income on two thousand dollars, to the senior law student making the highest average grade in law subjects during his entire course; and (2) the annual income on one thousand dollars,

¹ If a student is prevented from using his scholarship through his induction into the Armed Forces of the United States or of an ally of the United States, the scholarship will be held for him until he has been discharged from the Service.

to the junior law student making the highest average grade in all law subjects taken up to the end of his junior year.

Loan Funds

The following loan funds established for the benefit of worthy students who are in need of financial aid in order to finish their courses are available to law students, among others:

Consolidated Loan Fund; Grace Darling Memorial Fund; Denison Memorial Fund for Worthy Seniors; Detroit Illinae Club Loan Fund; Samuel and Lydia Hare Student Loan Fund; Willis Prentice Kimble Loan Fund; William E. Levis Loan Fund; William B. McKinley Loan Fund; J. R. Morris Loan Fund; Loan Fund for Overseas Soldiers; Marcus Russell Loan Fund; Edward Snyder Fund; Henry Strong Educational Foundation; St. Louis Illinae Club Loan Fund; Woman's League Fund.

SELF-SUPPORT

The study of the law makes such demands upon the student's time and energy that it is highly inadvisable for him to undertake to earn a major part of his living expenses during the school year.

Students who find it necessary to earn any considerable portion of their living expenses while enrolled in the College of Law are advised to carry a reduced program of courses.

An employment bureau is maintained by the office of the Dean of Men of the University to advise and aid students in securing part-time employment. Applications should be made in person at that office, Room 104 Administration Building (East). No charge is made for the service of the bureau.

THE ILLINOIS BAR JOURNAL

The *Illinois Bar Journal* is the official publication of the Illinois State Bar Association. A board of student editors prepares and edits, with the advice of members of the law faculty, the section on Current Law of the *Journal*. This board is chosen by the faculty on the basis of the best notes submitted in a competition to which all students who have attained a designated average grade are eligible. This work is an important part of the educational program of the College of Law. It affords to the student a type of training which is a desirable supplement to that secured from course work. A room has been set apart in the Law Building for the use of the student editors.

THE JUNIOR BAR ASSOCIATION

The Junior Bar Association of the College of Law is an affiliate of the Illinois State Bar Association. Its purpose is to bring students into

closer contact with the active bar of the state and to promote a consciousness of professional responsibility. Membership in it is open to all students and entitles members to many of the privileges of membership in the state organization. All the activities of the association, including regular programs, social meetings, moot-court competitions, and round-table discussions of current problems, are under the direction of student officers.

FREDERICK GREEN COMPETITION

The Frederick Green Moot-Court Competition is conducted by a selected group of advanced students, under faculty supervision. It affords to first-year and second-year students an opportunity to participate in appellate moot-court arguments. Prizes are awarded to the winners of the competition. The student who places first in the second-year argument has his name engraved on the gold loving cup given by the Horner Chapter of the Nu Beta Epsilon law fraternity for that purpose, which is kept permanently in the Law Library.

REGISTER OF STUDENTS, 1945-1946

(Including the Summer Semester of 1945)

THREE-YEAR CURRICULUM

THIRD YEAR

- John Bayard Anderson, A.B. 1942, Rockford
LaVerne Eric Anderson, A.B. 1944, Rockford
James McNabb Bumgarner, A.B. 1941, McNabb
Thomas Andrew Burns, A.B. 1941, Kankakee
John David Carson, A.B. 1942, Urbana
Jacqueline Joan Crist, B.Ed. 1942 (Illinois State Normal University), Chicago
Dwight Ward Croessmann, B.S.L. 1941 (Northwestern University), DuQuoin
Robert Arthur Eagle, A.B. 1942, Rock Island
Luther Ernest Ellison, A.B. 1943, Normal
Jay Charles Flowers, A.B. 1943 (The Citadel), Bondville
Bernice Cooper Haley, B.S. 1939 (Michigan State College), Owosso, Michigan
Jack Graydon Hatch, B.S. 1941 (North Central College), St. Charles
Roger Wendell Hayes, A.B. 1940, DeKalb
Joseph Streid Hedge, B.S. 1941, Urbana
Durward Gail Judy, B.S. 1939, Sumner
John Robert Littler, Urbana
Robert Maurice Magill, B.S. 1940, Springfield
Anthony Joseph Manuele, B.S. 1938, Springfield
John Warlick McDonald, Jr., A.B. 1943, Arlington, Virginia
Denis Antony McGrady, B.S. 1943, Gillespie
James Morton McLaughlin, A.B. 1940, Sullivan
William Otis Morris, A.B. 1944 (College of William and Mary), Washington, D. C.
George Addison Nichols, A.B. 1939 (Carthage College), Walton, Kentucky
John Francis O'Connell, A.B. 1941, Forest Park
David Edgar Parker, A.B. 1940 (University of Chicago), Chicago
Sara Claudine Perry, A.B. 1943, Urbana
William Chalmers Prather, A.B. 1942, Urbana
Elwood Merrell Rich, Williamsport, Pennsylvania
Kenneth Lowell Richmond, A.B. 1944, Chicago
Lyle Walker Robbins, A.B. 1934 (Illinois Wesleyan University), LaPrairie
A. J. Rudasill, A.B. 1941, Clinton
Thomas Francis Ryan, Mattoon
Charles Reagan Simpson, A.B. 1944, Danville
William Hayden Spitler, Jr., A.B. 1941, Charleston
Francis Leonard Strand, Galena
Richard Trelore Taylor, B.S. 1939, Kewanee
Virtue Beech Williams, A.B. 1941, Rockford
Curtis Wright, Jr., B.S. 1927 (Dartmouth College), Champaign

SECOND YEAR

- Robert Dale Acton, A.B. 1945, Danville
Richard Bloese Allen, B.S. 1941, Aledo
Richard Raymond Bairstow, A.B. 1939, Waukegan
Elmer Hugo Bernard, B.S. 1946, Alton
Helen Glenn Brekke, A.B. 1945, Urbana
Henry Middleton Britt, A.B. 1941, Mounds
Francis Marion Brittingham, A.B. 1942, Danville
Jack Allan Brunnenmeyer, B.S. 1943 (Bradley Polytechnic Institute), Peoria
Richard Allan Cagle, B.Ed. 1943 (Southern Illinois Normal University), Grantsburg
Earl Chester Cameron, A.B. 1941, Kearney, Nebraska
Ward Cassell, A.B. 1923 (State University of Iowa), Decatur
Joseph Owen Cies, B.S. 1944 (Tulane University), Edwardsville
Harry David Condon, A.M. 1941 (University of Missouri), Champaign
Martin Joseph Corbell, B.S. 1942, Centralia
John Edward Cribbet, A.B. 1940 (Illinois Wesleyan University), Findlay
Joe Dees, A.B. 1943, Vandalia
Richard Thomas Dunn, A.B. 1940, Normal
Isadore Kanner Friedman, A.B. 1942, Springfield
Colin Carl Handlon, A.B. 1940, Edwardsville
Charles Wade Hendrix, A.B. 1941, Champaign
Warren Kenyon Henning, A.B. 1946, Effingham
Thomas Marion Howell, A.B. 1942 (State University of Iowa), Memphis, Tennessee
Ruby LaNace Bowles Hurst, A.B. 1938 (Washington University), Newport News, Virginia
William Lowell Jeffrey, B.Ed., 1943 (White-water State Teachers College), Freeport
James Neese Keefe, A.B. 1943 (Quincy College), Quincy
Joe Wallace Keller, B.S. 1942, Urbana
Marvin Morris Knoblich, B.S. 1943, Morris
Charles Albert Koehler, Jr., A.B. 1942, Cairo
Eugene Paul Lierman, B.S. 1940, Champaign
James Glen Linder, B.Ed. 1940 (Eastern Illinois State Teachers College), Assumption
Lincoln Howard Lynch, B.S. 1940, Clinton
Edward Earl Lynn, B.S. 1942, Rantoul
Stuart Mies Mamer, A.B. 1942, Urbana
Harold Charles Mautner, A.B. 1943, Chicago
Robert William McCarthy, Lincoln
Edward Alexander McIntire, A.B. 1941, Champaign
William Norman Melzer, A.B. 1942, Northbrook
Carl Theodore Meyer, Jr., A.B. 1942, Springfield
Leonard Jack Michaelson, B.S. 1942, Chicago
Gerald Leslie Nordstrom, B.S. 1943, Bishop Hill
Ruth Liberman Pace, A.B. 1943, Chicago
Eugene Harry Price, B.S. 1942, Robinson
James Sidney Roach, A.B. 1943, Urbana
Max Leavitt Rowe, A.B., 1943, Dallas City
Charles Ambrose Sheridan, A.B. 1940, Chicago
Theodore Leonard Shreve, A.B. 1941 (University of West Virginia), Charleston, West Virginia
Robert Harry Shultz, A.B. 1941, Palos Park
John Louis Stentz, A.B. 1941, Kankakee
Hal Marot Stone, Jr., A.B. 1941 (Stanford University), Bloomington

Ralph Enos Thompson, B.S. 1945, Jacksonville
 Robert Isaac Trogdon, A.B. 1940 (Miami University), Paris
 Richard Sheridan Welch, A.B. 1941, Ke-wance

James Bundy Wham, Centralia
 James Culver Wollrab, B.S. 1941, Bloom-ington

FIRST YEAR

Leo Altshuler, Dubuque, Iowa
 William Leslie Atherton, B.S. 1944 (Bradley Polytechnic Institute), Peoria
 Herbert Barsy, Chicago
 Donald Joseph Baumann, Ph.B. 1940 (Loyola University), Utica
 Marion Lee Beal, Monmouth
 Warren Carl Anthony Behr, Chicago
 Francis Edward Berg, A.B. 1940 (Lake Forest College), Berwyn
 Charles Edward Berta, B.S. 1942, Virden
 Donald Lewis Bowman, Girard
 Marion Fraley Bradley, Carbondale
 William Edward Brekke, A.B. 1943, Chicago
 Lyndell Bridgewater, B.S. 1946, Carrollton
 Charles Gaines Chester, A.B. 1942 (Duke University), Jacksonville
 Mathew Paul Cicero, B.S. 1942, Rockford
 John Herman Clayton, B.Ed. 1941 (Southern Illinois Normal University), Johnston City
 Louis Clements, A.B. 1940, Danville
 Robert Vincent Clevenger, A.B. 1942, Cham-paign
 Richard Stanley Cohen, B.S. 1946, Spring-field
 James Cletus Craven, Chicago
 Robert William Cress, Hillsboro
 Elizabeth Gore Curzon, M.S. 1934, Cham-paign
 Claude Junior Davis, A.B. 1945 (Princeton University), St. Augustine
 John Carl Davis, Crystal Lake
 Robert Warren Deffenbaugh, A.B. 1942, Springfield
 Frederick Henry Delaney, M.S. 1944, Peoria
 George Frederick Dick, III, Bloomington
 Helen Anna DiJulio, Chicago
 Morton Freer Dorothy, Jr., Aurora
 Ralph Douglas Dralle, Frankfort
 Adam Francis Dydak, A.B. 1946, Chicago
 Harold Harlan Ellis, B.S. 1943, Forreston
 Paul Revere Emerson, B.Ed. 1942 (Southern Illinois Normal University), Cambria
 Delbert Morton Eubank, B.Ed. 1942 (South-ern Illinois Normal University), Wood-lawn
 Richard Joseph Faletti, LaSalle
 John Henry Finfrock, Urbana
 Arthur Todd Fouty, Yale
 William Stewart Freek, A.B. 1946, Rockford
 William Jerome Friedberg, B.S. 1945, York-ville
 Donna Weiss Friedman, A.B. 1943 (Univer-sity of Michigan), Grand Rapids, Mich-igan
 Theodore Henry Frison, Urbana
 Charles Ellis Gaines, Chicago
 Mishaal Orlando Gard, East Peoria
 Lawrence Irving Genesen, Argo
 Jay Hugh Giles, A.B. 1944, Wood River
 Melvin Isadore Goldberg, B.S. 1941, Chicago
 Robert Murry Gray, Momenca
 Lewis Matthews Grigsby, A.B. 1943, Pitts-field
 Hagin Perry Harper, B.S. 1939, Paxton
 Edward Frederick Hess, Jr., B.S. 1941 (Northwestern University), Wilmette
 Wayne Melvin Hoffman, A.B. 1946, Chicago
 Snyder Howell, B.S. 1945 (Southern Illinois Normal University), Johnston City
 Albert Edwin Hurt, B.S. 1941, Barry
 Charles Lynn Huthmacher, B.S. 1946, Grand Tower

Jane Ives Huthmacher, A.B. 1941, Decatur
 Keith Eugene Hutson, Monticello
 Edward Sterling Irons, B.S. 1942, St. Joseph
 Willard Wynne Jones, Egan
 Marvin Dee Jorgensen, A.B. 1941 (Grinnell College), Guthrie Center, Iowa
 John Murray Kagy, A.B. 1945 (University of New Mexico), Salem
 George William Kasserman, Jr., Centralia
 Robert Aldrich Klockau, B.S. 1937, Rock Island
 Richard Christoph Koch, Quincy
 Thomas Charles Kubelius, B.S. 1946, Ke-wance
 Herman Tener Landon, Chicago
 Robert Bigelow Laraway, A.B. 1944, Joliet
 Kleon McKnight LeFever, A.B. 1940, Olney
 Frederick Dickerson Lewis, Jr., A.B. 1942, Tolono
 Frank Bohumil Machala, Lyons
 John Marshall Magill, B.Ed. 1940 (Illinois State Normal University), Pana
 David Edward Malfar, A.B. 1943, Chicago
 Richard Evans Mann, A.B. 1946, Cham-paign
 Betty Gum Marberry, B.Ed. 1941 (Southern Illinois Normal University), Salem
 Harold Vandersand Martin, B.S. 1936, Car-rollton
 Harrison Jones McCown, Miami, Florida
 Barbara Stewart McDonald, A.B. 1944, Ur-bana
 Clarence David McKinney, Jr., B.S. 1940, Chicago
 Clyde Meachum, B.Ed. 1943 (Illinois State Normal University), Clinton
 Wayne Raymond Meister, A.B. 1946, Tuscola
 Bertram David Meyers, Chicago
 Harold Miller, Peoria
 Harry Ray Mondhink, A.B. 1943, Urbana
 Keith Duane Mossman, A.B. 1942 (Illinois College), Vinton, Iowa
 James Paul Mourning, A.B. 1942 (DePauw University), Rushville
 Michael John Murray, Jr., Chicago
 Paul Henry Nehrt, Baldwin
 Roland Louis Nelson, A.B. 1942 (Knox Col-lege), Galesburg
 Philip Angelo Nicolosi, Rockford
 Milo Thomas Oakland, Jr., A.B. 1946, De-Kalb
 James Robert Parham, A.B. 1943 (Princeton University), East St. Louis
 John Martin Payne, A.B. 1942, Urbana
 Walter Kenneth Porter, B.S. 1941, Cham-paign
 Robert Parker Pope, B.S. 1943, Champaign
 George Warren Presbrey, Aurora
 Paul Otto Proehl, A.B. 1942, Philo
 Donald Lee Puckett, Urbana
 Cecil Harry Reehl, A.B. 1941, Paxton
 Darrell Hunter Reno, B.S. 1942, Urbana
 Ruth Burger Reno, B.S. 1941, Carlinville
 Virgil Thomas Rice, A.B. 1941, Dallas City
 Thomas Golman Roady, Jr., A.B. 1940, Kane
 Dean Allen Robb, Pinckneyville
 Margaret Whalin Sanner, B.S. 1942, Canton
 Robert Gillett Scott, A.B. 1945 (Augustana College), Erie
 George Haskel Simmons, B.S. 1946, Chicago
 Quentin Laurence Snook, Bloomington
 Clark Zim Steward, A.B. 1941, Springfield
 Burton Harvey Stone, Milan

Calvin Russel Stone, A.B. 1942 (Bradley Polytechnic Institute), Peoria	Robert Weiner, A.B. 1942, Decatur
George Joseph Sturm, A.B. 1945, Chicago	Thomas R. Wheeler, A.B. 1942, Whiting, Indiana
Robert Jerome Supple, A.B. 1941 (Wabash College), Danville	Robert Wayne Wilson, B.S. 1946, Decatur
Douglas William Tarr, Belleville	Clarence James Wood, B.S. 1945, Wilmington
Charles William Toomey, Lake Bluff	Eleanore Reidell Wright, M.D. 1941, Champaign
Arthur Vandersyde, B.S. 1942, San Diego, California	Gordon William Yapp, A.B. 1943, Urbana

FOUR-YEAR CURRICULUM

THIRD YEAR

Marjorie Louise Lersch, B.S. 1945, Galesburg	Sylvia Stern, B.S. 1945, Chicago
--	----------------------------------

SECOND YEAR

Doris Marie Bailey, Chicago	James Edward Milroy, Aurora
John Charles Gregory, Chicago	Joseph Morris Williamson, Urbana

FIRST YEAR

Stanley Richard Billick, Bloomington	Richard Soteldo Laymon, Urbana
John Thomas Coburn, Glen Ellyn	Francis Edgar Maxwell, Nashville
Guy Wilson Downs, Kankakee	Madalyn Olive Maxwell, Nashville
Elizabeth Rose Evans, Murphysboro	Richard Diedrich Meyer, Maywood
William Dudley Paul Farthing, Belleville	Orville Anthony Mix, Jr., Chicago
Charles Dale Ferguson, Champaign	Robert Charles Rapp, Chicago
Frances Lou Ann Grant, Mt. Vernon	Horace Jackson Reisner, Jerseyville
Peter Hamilton, Chicago	Geraldine Tabin Steinberg, Chicago
John Edwin Jacobsen, Mattoon	Ralph Edgar Tribbey, Rankin
Dorothy Jeanne Kelley, Danville	Elliott Burrill Young, Peoria
Alyce Elsie Knudson, Oak Park	

POSTGRADUATE

John Lyle Campbell, Jr., LL.B. 1942 (Washington and Lee University), Lexington, Virginia	Wilson Dwyer, LL.B. 1941, Hume
--	--------------------------------

UNCLASSIFIED

Charles Christopher Stadtman, Springfield

REGISTERED IN OTHER COLLEGES OF THE UNIVERSITY

Robert Frederick Casey, Chicago	Clyde Matthew Perkins, St. Clair Shores, Michigan
Loreena Moudy, West Salem	Ernest Vail Stevenson, Streator
Bette Lucille Neumann, Urbana	Louis Lee Thomas, Jr., Decatur

SUMMARY

Three-Year Curriculum	
Third-year students	38
Second-year students	54
First-year students	119
Four-Year Curriculum	
Third-year students	2
Second-year students	4
First-year students	21
Postgraduate	2
Unclassified	1
Registered in other colleges	6
Summer, 1945	38
	<hr/>
	285
Deduct duplicates	38
	<hr/>
Total	247

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES REPRESENTED

Augustana College.....	1	Quincy College.....	2
Blackburn College.....	1	St. Ambrose College.....	1
Bradley Polytechnic Institute.....	4	St. Joseph's College, Indiana.....	1
Carthage College.....	1	St. Procopius College.....	1
Central Y.M.C.A. College.....	1	Southern Illinois Normal University.....	8
Citadel, The.....	1	Stanford University.....	1
Dartmouth College.....	1	Tulane University.....	1
DePaul University.....	1	University of California.....	1
DePauw University.....	1	University of Chicago.....	2
Duke University.....	1	University of Florida.....	1
Eastern Illinois State Teachers College.....	2	University of Illinois.....	159
Grinnell College.....	1	University of Iowa.....	2
Illinois College.....	1	University of Michigan.....	2
Illinois State Normal University.....	6	University of Missouri.....	1
Illinois Wesleyan University.....	5	University of New Mexico.....	1
Indiana University.....	1	University of Pennsylvania.....	1
James Millikin University.....	1	University of West Virginia.....	1
Knox College.....	1	Vassar College.....	1
Lake Forest College.....	2	Wabash College.....	1
LaSalle-Peru-Oglesby Junior College.....	1	Washington and Lee University.....	1
Loyola University, Chicago.....	1	Washington University.....	1
Miami University.....	1	Western Illinois State Teachers College.....	1
Michigan State College.....	1	Wheaton College.....	1
Morton Junior College.....	1	Whitewater State Teachers College.....	1
North Central College.....	1	Whitworth College.....	1
North Park College.....	1	William and Mary, College of.....	1
Northwestern University.....	2	Wilson Junior College.....	1
Princeton University.....	2	Wright Junior College.....	1

STUDENTS ELIGIBLE FOR LAW SCHOLARSHIPS, 1945-1946

FULL TUITION

Helen Glenn Brekke
John Edward Cribbet
Bernice Cooper Haley
Marjorie Louise Lersch

Stuart Mies Mamer
Sara Claudine Perry
Charles Reagan Simpson
Hal Marot Stone, Jr.

HALF TUITION

Frances Lou Ann Grant
Marjorie Louise Lersch
David Edgar Parker
Kenneth Lowell Richmond

Richard Trelore Taylor
James Bundy Wham
Curtis Wright, Jr.

HARKER PRIZE AWARDS, 1945

Alice Williamson Nihan (*Senior*)

Charles Reagan Simpson (*Junior*)

ELECTIONS TO THE ORDER OF THE COIF, 1945-1946

Bernice Cooper Haley
Sara Claudine Perry

Charles Reagan Simpson
Curtis Wright, Jr.

STUDENT EDITORS OF ILLINOIS BAR JOURNAL, 1945-1946

Joe Dees
Bernice Cooper Haley
Stuart Mies Mamer

Sara Claudine Perry
A. J. Rudasill
Curtis Wright, Jr.

DEGREES CONFERRED IN 1945*

THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

Marjorie Louise Lersch, with Honors²

Sylvia Stern²

THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS

Anna Marie Bowen, B.Ed. (Southern Illinois Normal University) 1942¹
Imogene Wolf Branigan, A.B. (Vassar College) 1938²
Jacqueline Joan Crist, B.Ed. (Illinois State Normal University) 1942
Jay Charles Flowers, A.B. (The Citadel) 1943

Robert Cullen Nihan, B.S. 1942²
Alfred Leonard Pezman, A.B. 1942²
Kenneth Lowell Richmond, A.B. 1944
Trent Allen Shepard, B.S. 1942²
Francis Leonard Strand
Donald Davis Zeglis, B.S. (Bradley Polytechnic Institute) 1940¹

THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAW

Sara Claudine Perry, A.B. 1943; with High Honors
Charles Reagan Simpson, A.B. 1944; with High Honors

Curtis Wright, Jr., B.S. (Dartmouth College) 1927; with Honors

* The degrees in this list were conferred in October, 1945, unless reference is made to another date by index numbers.

¹ Degree conferred in February, 1945.

² Degree conferred in June, 1945.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

Divisions of Instruction

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE	LIBRARY SCHOOL
COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	COLLEGE OF MEDICINE
COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY	COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
COLLEGE OF EDUCATION	SCHOOL OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION
COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING	DIVISION OF SOCIAL WELFARE ADMINISTRATION
COLLEGE OF FINE AND APPLIED ARTS	DIVISION OF SPECIAL SERVICES FOR WAR VETERANS
GRADUATE SCHOOL	SUMMER TERM
SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM	UNIVERSITY EXTENSION DIVISION
COLLEGE OF LAW	COLLEGE OF VETERINARY MEDICINE
COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS AND SCIENCES	

University Experiment Stations and Research and Service Organizations at Urbana

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION	HIGH SCHOOL TESTING BUREAU
BUREAU OF COMMUNITY PLANNING	INSTITUTE OF AERONAUTICS
BUREAU OF ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS RESEARCH	INSTITUTE OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
BUREAU OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH	RADIO STATION (WILL)
BUREAU OF INSTITUTIONAL RESEARCH	SERVICES FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN
ENGINEERING EXPERIMENT STATION	SMALL HOMES COUNCIL
EXTENSION SERVICE IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS	STUDENT PERSONNEL BUREAU
GENERAL PLACEMENT BUREAU	UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS PRESS

State Scientific Surveys and Other Divisions at Urbana

STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY	STATE DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY (for Animal Pathology)
STATE NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY	U. S. REGIONAL SOYBEAN LABORATORY
STATE WATER SURVEY	

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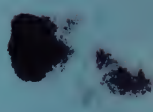
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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF LAW ANNOUNCEMENT FOR 1947-48



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS BULLETIN
VOLUME 44, NUMBER 64, JUNE 26, 1947. Published weekly by the University of Illinois. Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Urbana, Illinois, under the Act of August 24, 1912. Office of Publication, 358 Administration Building, Urbana, Illinois. Acceptance for mailing at the special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 31, 1918.



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
COLLEGE OF LAW
ANNOUNCEMENT FOR 1947-48

PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, URBANA • 1947

CALENDAR, 1947-1948

1947

First Semester

October 6-7, Monday-Tuesday.....Registration days.
October 8, Wednesday.....Instruction begins.
November 26, Wednesday, 1 P.M.....Thanksgiving vacation begins.
December 1, Monday, 1 P.M.....Thanksgiving vacation ends.
December 3, Wednesday.....Illinois Day (State of Illinois admitted to the Union, 1818).
December 20, Saturday, 1 P.M.....Christmas vacation begins.

1948

January 5, Monday, 7 A.M.....Christmas vacation ends.
January 30, Friday.....Semester examinations begin.
February 7, Saturday.....Semester examinations end.
February 15, Sunday.....Baccalaureate and Commencement Exercises.

Second Semester

February 16-17, Monday-Tuesday...Registration days.
February 18, Wednesday.....Instruction begins.
March 2, Tuesday.....University Day (University opened, 1868).
March 25, Thursday, 1 P.M.....Easter vacation begins.
March 29, Monday, 1 P.M.....Easter vacation ends.
May 30, Sunday.....Memorial Day.
June 2, Wednesday.....Semester examinations begin.
June 10, Thursday.....Semester examinations end.
June 20, Sunday.....Baccalaureate and Commencement Exercises.

Summer Session

June 19, 21, Saturday, Monday.....Registration days.
June 22, Tuesday.....Instruction begins.
July 4, Sunday.....Independence Day.
August 14, Saturday.....Summer Session examinations end.

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CONTENTS

	PAGE
BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY.....	4
FACULTY OF THE COLLEGE OF LAW.....	5
INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT.....	7
BUILDING.....	8
THE LAW LIBRARY.....	8
PURPOSE.....	9
METHOD OF INSTRUCTION.....	9
PRELEGAL COURSE.....	9
OPTIONAL PROGRAMS IN LAW.....	11
ADMISSION.....	11
Requirements Governing Applications for Admission.....	11
General Requirements.....	12
Special Considerations Applying to Veterans.....	12
Directions to Candidates for Admission.....	13
Advanced Standing.....	13
Students in Other Colleges Electing Law Courses.....	13
PROGRAM OF LAW COURSES.....	13
DESCRIPTION OF LAW COURSES.....	15
SCOPE OF THE CURRICULUM—OPPORTUNITY FOR SPECIALIZATION.....	21
ATTENDANCE.....	21
FEES.....	21
EXAMINATIONS AND GRADES.....	21
Semester Examinations.....	21
Scholarship Requirements.....	22
REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION.....	22
Degree of Bachelor of Science in Law (B.S.).....	22
Degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.).....	22
Degree of Doctor of Law (J.D.).....	23
HONORS.....	23
ORDER OF THE COIF.....	23
SCHOLARSHIPS, PRIZES, AND LOAN FUNDS.....	23
Scholarships.....	23
Prizes.....	24
Loan Funds.....	25
SELF-SUPPORT.....	25
THE ILLINOIS BAR JOURNAL.....	25
THE JUNIOR BAR ASSOCIATION.....	25
FREDERICK GREEN COMPETITION.....	26
REGISTER OF STUDENTS, 1946-1947.....	27
Summary.....	31
Colleges and Universities Represented.....	32
LAW SCHOLARSHIPS, 1946-1947.....	33
HARKER PRIZE AWARDS, 1946.....	33
ELECTIONS TO THE ORDER OF THE COIF, 1946-1947.....	33
STUDENT EDITORS OF ILLINOIS BAR JOURNAL, 1946-1947.....	33
DEGREES CONFERRED IN 1946.....	34

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Members ex Officio

DWIGHT H. GREEN, Governor of Illinois.....Springfield
VERNON L. NICKELL, Superintendent of Public Instruction.....Springfield

Elected Members

(Term 1943-1949)

CHESTER R. DAVIS.....69 W. Washington Street, Chicago 2
DR. MARTIN G. LUKE.....1448 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 10
FRANK H. MCKELVEY.....1023 Woodland Avenue, Springfield

(Term 1945-1951)

WALTER W. McLAUGHLIN.....Citizens Building, Decatur 30
DR. KARL A. MEYER.....Cook County Hospital, Chicago 12
KENNEY E. WILLIAMSON.....606 Lehmann Building, Peoria 2

(Term 1947-1953)

JOHN R. FORNOF.....122 S. Bloomington Street, Streator
MRS. DORIS S. HOLT.....330 E. Sixth Street, Flora
PARK LIVINGSTON.....20 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago 6

Officers of the Board

PARK LIVINGSTON, President.....Chicago
HARRISON E. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.....Urbana
IRVIN L. PORTER, Treasurer.....First National Bank, Chicago 90
LLOYD MOREY, Comptroller.....Urbana

Officers of Administration

GEORGE DINSMORE STODDARD, Ph.D., Litt.D., L.H.D., LL.D.,
President of the University
COLEMAN ROBERTS GRIFFITH, Ph.D., LL.D., *Provost*
FRED HAROLD TURNER, Ph.D., *Dean of Students*
GEORGE PHILIP TUTTLE, B.S., *Director of Admissions and Records*

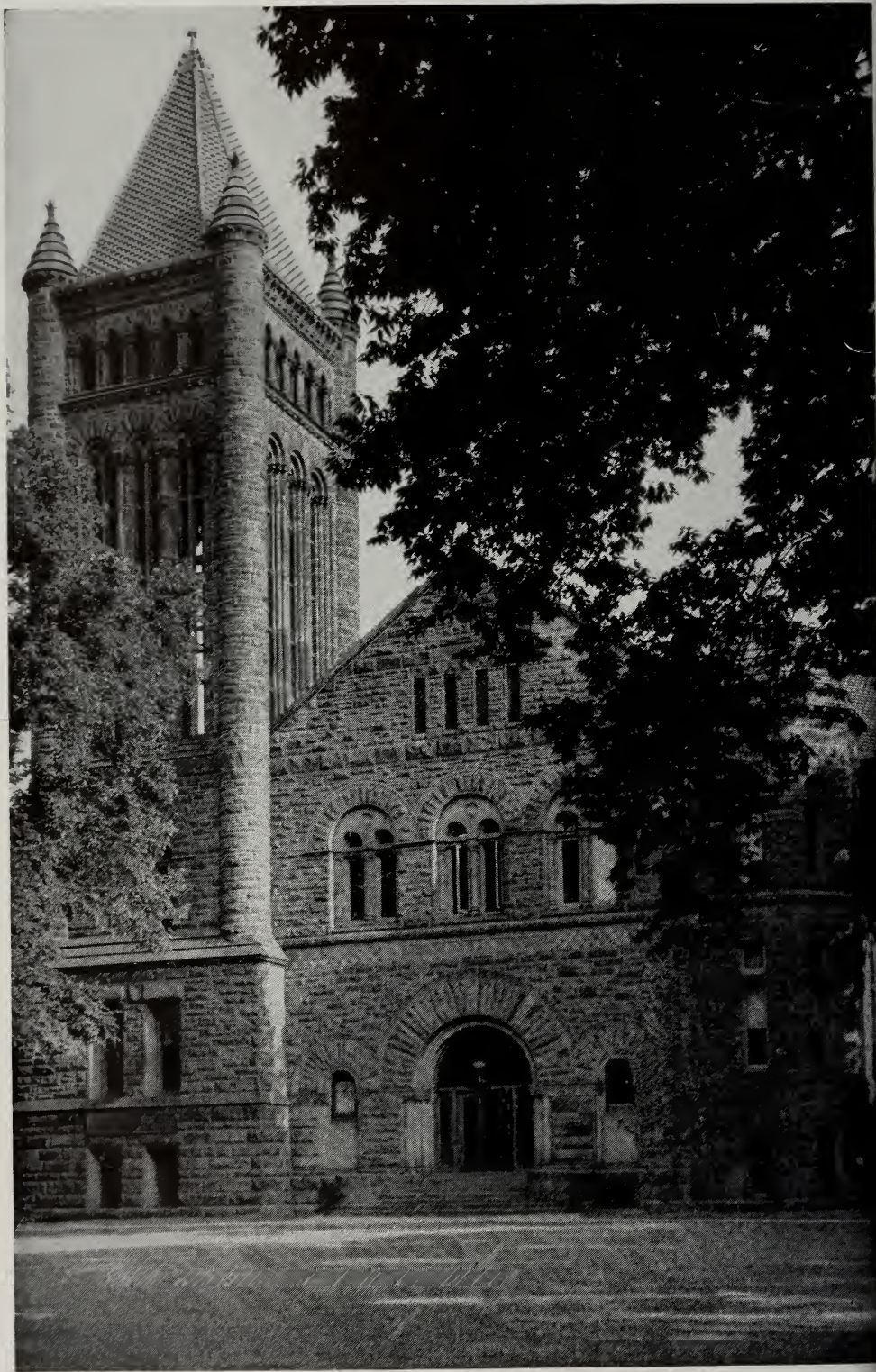
Note: The general offices of the University are open on weekdays from 8 a.m. to 12 m. and from 1 to 5 p.m.; Saturday, 8 a.m. to 12 m.

THE FACULTY OF THE COLLEGE OF LAW

- ALBERT JAMES HARNO, B.S., LL.B., Litt.D., LL.D., *Dean and Professor of Law*
- FREDERICK GREEN, A.M., LL.B., *Professor of Law, Emeritus*
- WALTER LEE SUMMERS, A.B., LL.B., J.D., *Professor of Law*
- GEORGE WASHINGTON GOBLE, A.B., LL.B., *Professor of Law*
- WILLIAM EVERETT BRITTON, A.M., J.D., *Professor of Law*
- OLIVER LEROY McCASKILL, Ph.B., J.D., *Professor of Law, Emeritus*
- GEORGE BATES WEISIGER, B.S., LL.B., J.D., *Professor of Law*
- MERRILL ISAAC SCHNEBLY, A.B., J.D., J.S.D., *Professor of Law*
- HAROLD WRIGHT HOLT, A.B., LL.B., S.J.D., *Professor of Law*
- EDWARD WAITE CLEARY, A.B., J.D., J.S.D., *Professor of Law*
- KENNETH SMITH CARLSTON, A.M., LL.B., *Professor of Law*
- RUSSELL NEIL SULLIVAN, A.B., LL.B., LL.M., *Professor of Law*
- ALFRED FLETCHER CONARD, A.B., LL.B., LL.M., J.S.D., *Associate Professor of Law*
- JAMES GLADWYN THOMAS, A.B., J.D., *Associate Professor of Law*
- JESSE NELSON YOUNG, B.S., C.P.A., LL.B., *Assistant Professor of Law*
- JOHN EDWARD CRIBBET, A.B., J.D., *Assistant Professor of Law*
-

SUMMER SEMESTER OF 1947

- WILLARD LELAND ECKHARDT, B.S., LL.B., *Visiting Professor of Law*
- ROBERT ROLLA HAMILTON, B.S., J.D., *Visiting Professor of Law*
- HIRAM HENRY LESAR, A.B., J.D., J.S.D., *Visiting Professor of Law*
- FRANK MURRAY, A.B., LL.B., *Visiting Professor of Law*
- VERLE RUE SEED, A.B., B.S., J.D., LL.M., *Visiting Professor of Law*
- LEHAN KENT TUNKS, A.B., J.D., J.S.D., *Visiting Professor of Law*
-
- BERNITA JEWELL DAVIES, A.B., LL.B., B.S.(Lib.), *Law Librarian and Assistant Professor of Library Science*
- MARIAN HELEN MARTIN, A.B., *Secretary to the Dean*



ALTGELD HALL

COLLEGE OF LAW

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

LEGAL EDUCATION in the early history of the United States had a slow development, but it has made rapid strides since the turn of the century. In 1900 preparation for the bar through study in a lawyer's office was common, and what law schools there were, had for the most part low admission requirements. Some offered but a one-year course, several gave work for two years, and only a few had adopted a three-year program.

In 1900 the Association of American Law Schools was organized. The College of Law of the University of Illinois participated in the organization of that Association and became a charter member. The Association took for its object the improvement of legal education in this country. It set up standards for membership and became a national accrediting agency for law schools. In 1921 the American Bar Association, through a formal resolution, established standards for legal education and expressed the judgment that every candidate for admission to the bar should give evidence of graduation from a law school complying with those standards. In 1923 the Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar of that Association, acting as a standardizing agency, gave its approval to a small number of schools. This College of Law was one of the group of schools that was first approved by the Council.

The emphasis placed by both the Association of American Law Schools and the American Bar Association in the standards they promulgated was on the quantity factor, involving, among other requisites, the period of time the student had to devote to his prelegal and law studies; the minimum number of instructors a school had to have; and the minimum number of volumes in and the minimum yearly expenditures on its law library. Today, while these standards are still in the foreground, the emphasis is shifting to the quality factor. The better law schools are stressing the quality of their student bodies, the quality of their teaching staffs, and the content of their programs of study. They approach their undertaking as one that involves not merely the inculcating of legal precepts in the student, but also endowing him with the mental, cultural, and ethical equipment and the professional attitudes a lawyer must have to cope with the diversified and complex problems in his professional career. It is in these terms that the members of the faculty of this College perceive their task.

BUILDING

The Law Building was renamed Altgeld Hall in 1940 in honor of John Peter Altgeld, who as Governor of Illinois and a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois from 1893 to 1897 was instrumental in the founding of the College of Law. Constructed of Minnesota sandstone, the building is of modern Romanesque style. On the first floor are two large classrooms and lockers for students. On the second floor are one faculty office, a faculty reading room, and two large reading rooms with a seating capacity of 165 persons. The library delivery room, on this floor, is open to the roof. The entrance to the book stack is from this floor. On the third floor are the administrative and faculty offices, the office of the Board of Student Editors of the *Illinois Bar Journal*, a small classroom, and an assembly room with a seating capacity of 350 persons.

THE LAW LIBRARY

The Law Library contains over 80,000 volumes, including the reports of the United States Supreme Court and of the inferior federal courts, reports of the state courts of last resort in both official edition and National Reporter System, practically all of the published decisions of inferior state courts, and most of the English, Irish, Scotch, and British Colonial reports. In addition it contains the current statute law of the United States, the several states, and Great Britain; it contains approximately 8,000 volumes of older compilations and session laws. It has an extensive collection of encyclopedias, digests, legal services, treatises, casebooks, publications of federal and state administrative agencies, reports of bar associations and other professional groups, dictionaries, bibliographies, and more than 6,000 bound volumes of periodicals. Two hundred twenty-five periodicals are received currently. The fields of political science, sociology, economics, psychology, and other social sciences closely related to law are well represented. A small collection of recreational books is placed in the Law Library by the General Library every three months. Law students may also use the General Library which has a collection of over 2,000,000 volumes, and which is the largest state university library in the United States.

The Law Library has two large reading rooms connected by a domed foyer in which is located the loan desk and public catalog and reserve book shelves. The rooms are attractively designed and furnished. All study tables are equipped with a serviceable system of fluorescent lighting.

A total of about 14,000 volumes of reports, digests, and encyclopedias most frequently used are placed upon open shelves in the reading rooms, making them easily accessible to the students.

PURPOSE

The primary purpose of the College is to train students for the practice of law. This task, as this College conceives its responsibility, involves much more than the study and learning of legal rules and formulas. The faculty seeks, among its objectives, to impress on students the value of a discriminative use of legal materials, and to inculcate in them an appreciation of the purpose of law in the social order and the necessity of its growth to the end that it will keep pace with changing conditions. This process involves a study of the decisions of the courts; it also includes the stressing of social and economic factors as forces contributing to and influencing legal decisions and trends in the law.

The faculty recognizes that not all of the graduates of the College of Law will practice law. Some will go into government service; some will become judges, legislators, or teachers of law; and a few will become leaders of public thought. The course of study has been shaped with that in mind, and to the end that it may inspire a consciousness of the responsibility of the lawyer to society for the rational development and improvement of the law both in its substance and in its administration.

METHOD OF INSTRUCTION

The case method of instruction, involving the thorough analysis of selected cases and statutes and the discussion of legal principles deduced therefrom, is chiefly employed, especially in the first and second years of the law course. This method, which is followed by the leading law schools of the country, has the merit of introducing students to the materials they will use in the practice of law, and of teaching them to make discriminations and to reason by analogy. However, in order to give perspective on the legal system and the place of cases in it, and to broaden and enrich this program, the faculty employs, wherever feasible, the seminar method of instruction. Legal materials are studied in the context of the disciplines related to law, and the student is taught to seek an understanding of legal principles in the light of the forces that create them. Several advanced courses are taught by the seminar method.

PRELEGAL COURSE

Students contemplating the study of law are advised to consult with the Student Personnel Bureau of the University relative to their interests and aptitudes for law, and with members of the law faculty in regard to their plans. The prelegal courses they take constitute a highly important phase of their education and should be planned with care.

Students taking the curriculum leading toward degrees in both liberal arts and law, or commerce and law, or agriculture and law, should comply with the group, major, and minor requirements of the

college in which their prelegal work is taken. Such students are urged to complete all of these requirements before entering the College of Law in order that they may devote their entire time to the first year of the law curriculum.

The prospective law student is advised to choose his work, beyond those subjects prescribed in the college in which he is registered, from among the following fields: English, with special emphasis on rhetoric and speech; political science; history, with emphasis on American and English constitutional history; economics; philosophy, and particularly logic; Latin; psychology; sociology; mathematics; and accountancy.¹

¹ In 1945 Dean Arthur T. Vanderbilt of New York presented "A Report on Prelegal Education" to the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar and to the House of Delegates of the American Bar Association. This report is too long to be reproduced here, but it should be read by every prospective law student. The following summary of it was made by a committee of the Association of American Colleges:

"Your Committee calls special attention to five principal points made in the report, with each one of which it is in hearty accord:

"1. The report holds that prelegal education is more than a matter of certain courses or of particular extracurricular activities or of a certain number of years of study. In the words of Chief Justice Harlan Fiske Stone, 'the emphasis should be on the intellectual discipline which the student derives from courses and by particular teachers, rather than on the selection of particular subjects without reference to the way in which they are taught.'

"2. There is a preponderating desire among practicing lawyers and judges to move forward in education to meet new conditions of life—an attitude which, as the report points out, is quite the reverse of the generally charged conservatism of the bar.

"3. There is *unanimous* opposition to required courses in prelegal training. The list of subjects given below is a list of recommended subjects. None is a required subject. Mr. Vanderbilt circulated a questionnaire and received responses from 118 distinguished lawyers and judges as to recommended subjects, extracurricular activities and length of course. The subjects recommended by these leaders, with the number of recommendations received for each, are: English language and literature 72, government 71, economics 70, American history 70, mathematics 65, English history 63, Latin 60, logic 56, philosophy 50, accounting 47, American literature 45, physics 44, modern history 43, sociology 42, psychology 39, ancient history 38, chemistry 38, medieval history 37, ethics 34, biology 30, scientific method 25, physiology 21, French 20, Spanish 20. No other subject had more than eighteen votes.

"Your committee would summarize this list of recommendations as calling for the inclusion of a sound prelegal course of English language and literature and American literature, history with a strong preference for English and American history, adequate courses in the basic social sciences of government, economics and sociology, at least one laboratory science, mathematics (strongly emphasized), courses in philosophy, ethics and logic, accounting (a relatively new and important subject for lawyers), psychology and a foreign language, preferably Latin.

"4. There is hearty concurrence among those responding to Mr. Vanderbilt's questionnaire on the importance of such extracurricular activities as develop capacity for independent thought and action, especially when they involve training in expression.

"5. The great weight of this legal and judicial opinion believes that the present minimum requirement for admission to law school of a two-year college course is inadequate and should be extended to three years, and as soon as practicable, to four years."

It is essential that all students preparing for the study of law include accounting in their prelegal programs. They are advised also to include courses in the social sciences, and students carrying majors in other fields should take as much work as possible in the social sciences. Attention is also called to the fact that engineering and law, agriculture and law, and chemistry and law are very good combinations in the preparation they give for special fields of practice.

OPTIONAL PROGRAMS IN LAW

The student may choose one of two programs. (1) He may pursue his college course for at least three years (see page 12 for modifications of the prelegal program for veterans) and then enter the three-year curriculum in law. If he follows that program, and if he has spent at least one year in residence as an undergraduate in the University of Illinois, thirty-two hours of law may be credited toward the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, or thirty hours toward the degree of Bachelor of Science in either the College of Commerce and Business Administration or the College of Agriculture. In this manner he may secure in six years both the degree of A.B. or B.S. and a degree in law. (See *Catalog* of the University for statements of the regulations in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, the College of Commerce and Business Administration, and the College of Agriculture.) A candidate for both degrees in this curriculum must in his fourth year register in the College of Law, and also register or file a copy of his study-list in his other college as that college may require.

(2) Or the student may pursue his college course for a minimum of two years and then enter the four-year curriculum in law. If he follows that program, he can, after two years in the College of Law, secure a degree of Bachelor of Science in Law, and in two additional years a professional degree in law (LL.B. or J.D.). In this curriculum he will be required to register in a number of courses particularly designed for it.

ADMISSION

Requirements Governing Applications for Admission

The College of Law is compelled because of lack of space and facilities in classrooms and library to limit its enrollment. To meet this situation it has adopted the following scheme for the admission of students:

1. Applicants must file requests for admission on forms furnished by the College not less than sixty days before the opening of the term to which admission is sought.

2. In selecting the persons to be admitted, preference will be given to applicants demonstrating the greatest ability, to veterans, and to residents of the State of Illinois. Nonresident applicants to be considered must present outstanding scholastic records.

General Requirements

Applicants to be eligible to apply for admission must have achieved a grade average of 3.5¹ in all college work taken and must meet the following quantitative requirements:

1. For Admission to the Four-Year Curriculum.—The completion in residence of one-half the number of hours required for a bachelor's degree at the University of Illinois or one-half the number of hours required for a bachelor's degree in a college approved by the University.

2. For Admission to the Three-Year Curriculum.—Graduation from, or senior standing in, a college of the University of Illinois or a college approved by the University.

Special Considerations Applying to Veterans

A veteran is defined, for purposes of admission, as one who has had active service since September 16, 1940, in the Armed Forces of the United States or one of its co-belligerents, and has been released or discharged therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable.

1. In meeting the general requirements stated above, a veteran who applies for admission:

(a) May count credit acceptable to the University of Illinois, based on an evaluation of educational experience, general educational development, and correspondence work taken while in the Armed Forces, provided that the applicant for admission has completed one academic year's work in residence in the University of Illinois or in a college approved by the University;

(b) Will be permitted to disregard the grades in work done before entering the service, provided that he has completed at least one academic year of college work after release from service with a grade average of at least 4.0.¹

2. A veteran may also apply for admission to the three-year curriculum upon satisfying all of the following requirements:

(a) Active service for at least twelve months during the period of actual hostilities;

(b) Attendance in residence for a period of two academic years in a college of the University of Illinois or in a college approved by the University, and the completion in residence of one-half of the number of hours required for a bachelor's degree by the institution attended; and

(c) Attainment of a grade average in college work of at least 4.0.¹

¹ When a student offers for admission work done at another college or university, the equivalency of his weighted grade average to that required of students in this University is determined by the University of Illinois. See statement under Scholarship Requirements, page 22 of this Announcement, on the method of computing grade averages used by this University.

In meeting the requirements of 2 (a) and 2 (b) above, the period a veteran was assigned for a course of education or training under the Army Specialized Training Program or the Navy College Training Program or as a cadet or midshipman in one of the service academies may be counted in satisfaction of either the requirement for resident study in an approved college or university or the requirement of one year's active military or naval service, but not both.

Directions to Candidates for Admission

Applicants must submit transcripts of all college work taken. Veterans must submit also photostatic copies of separation papers. Requests for admission must be filed on forms furnished by the College and must be submitted not less than sixty days before the opening of the term to which admission is sought. Applicants who are in the last semester of prelegal college work may submit for preliminary evaluation transcripts of all work completed at the time of application.

Applications, accompanied by transcripts and separation papers, should be sent to the Dean of the College of Law, Urbana, Illinois. Permits to enter are issued by the Director of Admissions and Records of the University.

Advanced Standing

Students from law schools of approved standing who comply with the requirements for admission to this College may receive by transfer not to exceed two years of credit. The amount of credit given for work taken in another school is conditioned upon the standards of the school and the grades the student has received. As a rule, credit will be given only in subjects in which the applicant has secured a grade ten per cent above the passing mark; or, where the letter system of grading is employed, one letter above the passing grade.

Students in Other Colleges Electing Law Courses

Students registered in other colleges of the University who desire to enroll in courses in the College of Law must file applications on forms provided by the College and must present the usual evidence that they are qualified to enroll for law courses.

PROGRAM OF LAW COURSES

Fifteen hours of law work is enough to occupy a student's full time; he may not register for more without special permission.

Following is the proposed sequence of courses for the fall and spring semesters of 1947-1948. The courses of the first year in both the three-year and the four-year curricula and the courses in international law and in jurisprudence in the advanced years of the four-year curriculum are prescribed. All other courses are elective.

FIRST-YEAR STUDENTS

FIRST SEMESTER	HOURS
Law 1a—Contracts I	3
Law 2a—Torts	3
Law 3a—Legal Method	1
Law 3b—Personal Property	2
Law 4a—Remedies	3

For students in the three-year curriculum:

Law 5—Criminal Law	3
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For students in the four-year curriculum:

Law 6—Development of the Common Law	3
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SECOND SEMESTER

Law 1a or 1b—Contracts I	3
Law 2a or 2b—Torts	3
Law 7a—Real Property I	2
Law 22—Constitutional Law	4

For students in the three-year curriculum:

Law 10—Equity	3
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For students in the four-year curriculum:

Law 12—Accounting	3
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ADVANCED STUDENTS

FIRST SEMESTER	HOURS
Law 10—Equity	3
Law 11—Agency	2
Law 14—Persons	2
Law 15—Bills and Notes	3
Law 16a—Trusts	2
Law 18—Wills	3
Law 19—Business Associations I	3
Law 20—Pleading	3
Law 22—Constitutional Law	4
Law 26—International Law	3
Law 28—Insurance	3
Law 29—Real Property II	2
Law 31—Conflict of Laws	4
Law 33—Administrative Law	3
Law 52—Oil and Gas	2
Law 54—Legal Problems	1
Law 64a—Taxation I	3

SECOND SEMESTER

Law 4b—Trial Practice	3
Law 13—Evidence	4
Law 16b—Trusts	2
Law 17—Sales	3
Law 21a—Security I	2
Law 30a—Real Property III	3
Law 32—Contracts II	3
Law 37—Criminal Procedure	2
Law 38—Future Interests	4
Law 40—Creditors' Rights	3
Law 41—Legal Drafting	2
Law 45—Use of Law Books	1
Law 48—Jurisprudence	3
Law 50—Labor Law	3
Law 54—Legal Problems	1
Law 61—Competitive Practices	3
Law 62—Business Associations II	3
Law 64b—Taxation II	2

Prerequisites and Course Sequences

In electing courses beyond the first year, attention should be given to the following specified prerequisites and suggested sequences:

Law 16a (Trusts) is a prerequisite to Law 16b (Trusts) and to Law 38 (Future Interests).

Law 19 (Business Associations I) must precede Law 62 (Business Associations II).

The following sequences of courses are suggested:

Law 15 (Bills and Notes) should precede Law 21a (Security I—Suretyship) and Law 21b (Security II—Mortgages).

Law 19 (Business Associations I) should precede Law 40 (Creditors' Rights) and Law 64a (Taxation).

Law 20 (Pleading) should precede Law 4b (Trial Practice).

Law students who have not had accounting are advised to take Accountancy 12 or its equivalent as preparation for the following courses: Law 40 (Creditors' Rights), Law 60 (Public Utilities), Law 62 (Business Associations II), and Law 64a-b (Taxation).

DESCRIPTION OF LAW COURSES¹

1a-1b. Contracts I.—Patterson & Goble, *Cases on Contracts* (2d ed.). Offer and acceptance, consideration, seals, Statute of Frauds, parol evidence rule, third party beneficiaries, assignment, conditions, impossibility, anticipatory repudiation, and discharge; contract and quasi-contract distinguished, and measure of damages for each. (6). Professor GOBLE.

2a-2b. Torts.—Thurston & Seavey, *Cases on Torts*. Trespass, conversion, negligence, defamation, disparagement of property, fraud, absolute liability, and torts requiring intentional invasions of various interests. (6). Professor WEISIGER.

3a. Legal Method.—Dowling, Patterson & Powell, *Materials for Legal Method*. An introduction to the study of Anglo-American law; the nature of law; the common law and statutes; the doctrine of stare decisis; the repositories of law. (1). Members of the Staff.

3b. Personal Property.—Bigelow, *Cases on Personal Property* (3rd ed.). Real and personal property distinguished; possession and ownership; acquisition of ownership; bailments, liens, and pledges. (2). Assistant Professor YOUNG and Members of the Staff.

4a. Remedies.—Magill & Chadbourn, *Cases on Civil Procedure* (3rd ed.). Comparative development of remedies; the search for flexibility in judicial administration. (3). Assistant Professor CRIBBET.

4b. Trial Practice.—McBaine, *Cases on Trial Practice* (2d ed.). Litigation from process to final judgment, excluding pleading and evidence. (3). Professor CLEARY.

5. Criminal Law.—Harno, *Cases on Criminal Law and Procedure* (2d ed.). The sources and purposes of the criminal law; the meaning of criminal responsibility; the characteristics of particular crimes. (3). Professor HARNO.

6. Development of the Common Law.—Carlston, *Materials on the Development of the Common Law*. A study of the sources of the common law; feudalism and its effect upon land law and family law; history of the development of the courts, the origins of the jury, rôle and origin of equity. A further purpose of the course is to acquaint the student with the writings of such authors as Holdsworth, Maine, Maitland, and Pollock. (3). Professor CARLSTON.

7a-7b. Real Property I.—Bigelow, *Introduction to Real Property*, and Aigler, *Cases on Titles* (3rd ed.). Introduction to the law of real property; adverse possession; prescription; conveyances at common law, under the Statute of Uses and under modern statutes; delivery of deeds; boundaries; estates created; covenants for title; estoppel by deed. (4). Professor SUMMERS.

8. Legislation.—Horack, *Cases on Legislation*. A study of legislative policies and procedures, of legislation as a source of law, of types of statutes, their structure, and of the problems of interpretation. (2). Professor BRITTON.

10. Equity.—Cook, *Cases on Equity* (3rd one-volume ed.). A study of the powers exercised by the courts of equity and of the rules governing injunctive relief against torts. (3). Professor HOLT.

11. Agency.—Mechem, *Cases on Agency* (3rd ed.). Rights and liabilities arising from the use of employees, representatives, and other assistants; examination of the origins and functions of prevailing legal rules. (2). Associate Professor CONARD.

12. Fundamentals of Accounting.—(Same as Accountancy 12). A survey course required of students in the four-year curriculum. (3).

13. Evidence.—McCormick, *Cases on Evidence*. A study of the purpose of rules governing the admission of evidence; the relative functions of the court and the jury; the competency of witnesses; the admission and exclusion of evi-

¹ The credit value in semester hours for each course is shown by the number in parenthesis.

dence; burden of proof; presumptions. One hour each week is devoted to practical exercises. (4). Professor CLEARY.

14. Persons.—McCurdy, *Cases on Domestic Relations* (3rd ed.). Marriage, separation, and divorce, property rights of married women, contractual and tort liabilities of one spouse to the other and to third persons. (2). Professor WEISIGER.

15. Bills and Notes.—Britton, *Cases on Bills and Notes* (3rd ed.). Formal requisites of negotiability of bills; checks and notes; methods of transfer; bona fide purchase; rights and liabilities of parties. (3). Professor BRITTON.

16a-16b. Trusts.—Scott, *Cases on Trusts* (3rd ed.). A study of the jural relations between trustee and beneficiary, between trustee or beneficiary and third persons, between successive beneficiaries; of the rules governing the creation of express trusts for private persons, charitable trusts, resulting and constructive trusts; the transfer or extinguishment of the equitable interest; and the termination of the trust. (4). Professor SCHNEELY.

17. Sales.—Casebook to be announced. A study of rights and duties of parties with respect to contracts of sale of chattels, including the following problems and topics: Transfer of the property interest in the subject matter of the contract, performance of the contract, risk of loss, acquisition of property rights by third persons in the subject matter of the contract, negotiable documents of title, conditional sales, trust receipts, warranties, remedies of buyer and seller. (3). Assistant Professor YOUNG.

18. Wills and Administration.—Costigan, *Cases on Wills, Descent, and Administration* (3rd ed.). Making, revocation, revival, and republication of wills; descent; administration of estates. (3). Professor SCHNEELY.

19. Business Associations I.—James, *Cases on Business Associations*. Partnerships, corporations, and other types of business organization; how they are formed, and what rights and liabilities result. Exercises in planning business organizations. (3). Associate Professor CONARD.

20. Pleading.—Magill & Chadbourn, *Cases on Civil Procedure* (3rd ed.), and Sunderland, *Cases on Judicial Administration*. Formation of issues and exchange of information in advance of trial; supplementing devices for supplying lack of information. (3). Professor CLEARY.

21a. Security I.—Sturges, *Cases on Credit Transactions* (3rd ed.). Suretyship, guaranty, and the accommodation contracts of negotiable instruments. (2). Professor HOLT.

21b. Security II.—Sturges, *Cases on Credit Transactions* (3rd ed.). A study of chattel and real estate mortgages, and conditional sales. (3). Professor HOLT.

22. Constitutional Law.—Dowling, *Cases on Constitutional Law* (3rd ed.). The apportionment of governmental power between the United States and the states, and the limitations on power resulting from the contract, equal protection, and due process clauses. (4). Professor SULLIVAN.

24. Municipal Corporations.—Stason, *Cases on Municipal Corporations*. Creation and organization; powers; liability on contracts and in tort; property rights; revenue and indebtedness. (2). Professor WEISIGER.

25. Seminar in the Legal Profession.—Cheatham, *Cases on the Legal Profession*, and other readings. A study of the traditions and ethics of the bar with special reference to modern controversies. (1). Professor HARNO.

26. International Law.—Briggs, *The Law of Nations*. A study of special phases of international law, including its nature, sources, and subjects; jurisdiction and territory; law of treaties; treatment of aliens and law of international claims; pacific settlement of international disputes; and current developments. Consideration will also be given to research technique and individual investigation of problems. *Note:* This course is required of students in the four-year curriculum. (3). Professor CARLSTON.

- 28. Insurance.**—Goble, *Cases on Insurance*. Personal and property insurance: formation of the insurance relation; concealment, warranties, representations; insurable interest; conditions; subrogation; waiver and estoppel. Incontestability, the respective interests of the beneficiary, insured, insurer, assignee, and creditor, and facts constituting maturity in life and accident policies. Facts constituting maturity under fire, theft, liability, and collision policies. (3). Professor GOBLE.
- 29. Real Property II.**—Handler, *Cases and Materials on Vendor and Purchaser*. The real estate contract: Statute of Frauds, performance of the contract, rights of parties pending transfer of title, equitable conversion, remedies, and assignment of real estate contracts. (2). Professor SUMMERS.
- 30. Real Property III.**—Bigelow, *Cases on Rights in Land* (3rd ed.). Natural rights, profits, licenses, easements, covenants, rents, and waste. (3). Professor SUMMERS.
- 31. Conflict of Laws.**—Cheatham, Dowling, Goodrich & Griswold, *Cases on Conflict of Laws* (2d ed.), and 1946 supplement. Problems from conflict of laws in jurisdiction of courts; foreign judgments; torts and workmen's compensation acts; contracts; sales and mortgages; family law; administration of estates; business organizations. (4). Professor HOLT.
- 32. Contracts II.**—Patterson, *Cases on Contracts II*, Vol. II. Contractual and quasi-contractual remedies (both legal and equitable) available because of duress, fraud, innocent misrepresentation, mistake, illegality, and economic compulsion in the formation and discharge of contracts and other transactions. (3). Assistant Professor CRIBBET.
- 33. Administrative Law.**—Gellhorn, *Cases on Administrative Law* (2d ed.). The functions of administrative tribunals in Federal, state, and municipal government, the procedure before such administrative tribunals, and judicial relief from administrative decisions. (3). Professor SULLIVAN.
- 37. Criminal Law Administration and Procedure.**—Harno, *Cases on Criminal Law and Procedure* (2d ed.), and other materials. Problems in the administration of the criminal law. A study of criminal procedure from arrest to the end of the prosecution in a court of review, with emphasis on procedure as a device for social regulation, and including an appraisal of aims and workings of probation, parole, and executive clemency. (2). Professor HARNO.
- 38. Future Interests and Restraints Upon Alienation.**—Powell, *Cases on Future Interests* (2d ed.), and selected cases. A study of the various types of future interests in real and personal property recognized by law, and of the rules which determine the validity and effect of future limitations; of restraints upon the alienation of property interests; and trusts for the accumulation of income. (4). Professor SCHNEBLY.
- 40. Creditors' Rights.**—Hanna & McLaughlin, *Cases on Creditors' Rights* (3rd ed.). Remedies of the delinquent debtor and his creditors—at law, in equity, and under the Bankruptcy Act; liquidation and rehabilitation; exercises in bankruptcy procedures. (3). Associate Professor CONARD.
- 41. Legal Drafting and Office Practice.**—A practical course on the drafting of legal documents; a study of the organization and management of a law office. (2). Associate Professor THOMAS.
- 45. Use of Law Books.**—Weisiger, *Manual for the Use of Law Books* (3rd ed.). Practice in the library in the use of statutes, reports, digests, encyclopedias, annotated cases, citation books, reference tables, indices, and textbooks. (1). Professor WEISIGER.
- 48. Jurisprudence.**—Hall, *Readings in Jurisprudence*. Nature of the law, legal methods, and the judicial process; review of the various theories of law and schools of jurisprudence and philosophy of the law; relation of law and social

science. *Note:* This course is required of students in the four-year curriculum. (3). Professor CARLSTON.

50. Labor Law.—Sullivan, *Cases on Labor Law*. The law of industrial relations with special emphasis on recent cases and legislation; collective bargaining and labor contracts; wages and hours legislation; unemployment compensation. (3). Professor SULLIVAN.

52. Law of Oil and Gas.—Kulp, *Cases on Oil and Gas* (3rd ed.). Nature of the property interests in oil and gas; legal interests created by oil and gas leases; validity of leases; the habendum clause; the drilling and rental clauses; assignments of the interest of the lessor and lessee; rents and royalties. (2). Professor SUMMERS.

54a-54d. Legal Problems.—Preparation of comments on recent decisions for publication in the *Illinois Bar Journal*. Open to students selected for superior achievement in two or more semesters of law study. (1 to 4). Members of the Staff.

60. Public Utilities.—Robinson, *Cases on Public Utilities* (2d ed.). Obligations of public utilities to serve without discrimination; reasonable rates; duty to extend facilities; the liability of the carrier of passengers and freight. (2). Professor SULLIVAN.

61. Competitive Practices.—Handler, *Cases on Trade Regulation*. Problems of the businessman, common-law restraint of trade, anti-trust laws, fair trade practices, trademarks, price discrimination, Federal Trade Commission. Emphasis will be placed upon the technique of handling problems in this field. (3). Professor CARLSTON.

62. Business Associations II.—Berle & Magill, *Cases on Corporation Finance*. The use of corporate securities as means of financing enterprise, distributing profits and losses, and controlling policies. Regulation by corporation laws, securities laws, and other legal devices. (3). Associate Professor CONARD.

64a. Taxation I.—Magill & Maguire, *Cases on Taxation* (4th ed.). Federal income tax: constitutional background; what constitutes income as distinguished from gifts, etc.; whose income it is in relation to benefits and control; when is income realized or expenses deductible; when does income arise in connection with corporate distributions and reorganizations; capital gains and losses; deductions and credits. Federal estate and gift taxes and state inheritance taxes. (3). Assistant Professor YOUNG.

64b. Taxation II.—Magill & Maguire, *Cases on Taxation* (4th ed.). General property tax and tax administration; jurisdiction to tax property; levy, return, assessment; various problems of assessment; collection of taxes and taxpayers' remedies; excise taxes; comparisons between property and excise taxes. (2). Assistant Professor YOUNG.

Courses Offered in Summer of 1947

1b. Contracts I.—(Second 8 weeks). Patterson & Goble, *Cases on Contracts* (2d ed.). Third party beneficiaries, assignment, conditions, impossibility, anticipatory repudiation, and discharge; contract and quasi-contract distinguished, and measure of damages for each. (2½). Visiting Professor MURRAY.

2b. Torts.—(First 8 weeks). Thurston & Seavey, *Cases on Torts*. Negligence, defamation, disparagement of property, fraud, absolute liability, and torts requiring intentional invasions of various interests. (3). Professor WEISIGER.

3. Personal Property.—(First 8 weeks). Bigelow, *Cases on Personal Property* (3rd ed.). Possession and finding; bailments, liens, and pledges; acquisition of ownership; fixtures and emblements. (2). Assistant Professor YOUNG.

4a. Remedies.—(Second 8 weeks). Magill & Chadbourn, *Cases on Civil Procedure* (3rd ed.), and Sunderland, *Cases on Judicial Administration*. History and

organization of courts; comparative development of legal and equitable remedies; the search for flexibility in judicial administration. (3). Professor CLEARY.

5. Criminal Law.—(First 8 weeks). Harno, *Cases on Criminal Law and Procedure* (2d ed.). The sources and purposes of the criminal law; the meaning of criminal responsibility; the characteristics of particular crimes. (4). Visiting Professor LESAR.

7. Real Property I.—(Second 8 weeks). Bigelow, *Introduction to Real Property*, and Aigler, *Cases on Titles* (3rd ed.). Introduction to the law of real property; adverse possession; prescription; conveyances at common law, under the Statute of Uses and under modern statutes; delivery of deeds; boundaries; estates created; covenants for title; estoppel by deed. (4). Professor SUMMERS.

14. Persons.—(First 8 weeks). Jacobs, *Cases on Domestic Relations* (2d ed.). Marriage, separation, and divorce, property rights of married women, contractual and tort liabilities of one spouse to the other and to third persons. (2). Professor CARLSTON.

15. Bills and Notes.—(First 8 weeks). Britton, *Cases on Bills and Notes* (3rd ed.). Formal requisites of negotiability of bills; checks and notes; methods of transfer; bona fide purchase; rights and liabilities of parties. (2). Visiting Professor HAMILTON.

18. Wills.—(First 8 weeks). Mechem & Atkinson, *Cases on Wills and Administration*. Making, revocation, revival, and republication of wills; descent; administration of estates. (2). Visiting Professor HAMILTON.

19. Business Associations.—(Second 8 weeks). James, *Cases on Business Associations*. Adaptability of conventional forms of organization to the purposes of the business enterprise, including partnerships, corporations, and some material on cooperatives. Rights and duties of enterprisers and third persons with reference to the business unit. (4). Visiting Professor TUNKS.

21a. Security I.—(Second 8 weeks). Sturges, *Cases on Credit Transactions* (3rd ed.). Suretyship, guaranty, and the accommodation contracts of negotiable instruments; letters of credit; liens, pledges. (2). Visiting Professor ECKHARDT.

21b. Security II.—(Second 8 weeks). Sturges, *Cases on Credit Transactions* (3rd ed.). Real estate mortgages; chattel mortgages; conditional sales; trust receipts. (2). Visiting Professor ECKHARDT.

22. Constitutional Law.—(Second 8 weeks). Dowling, *Cases on Constitutional Law* (3rd ed.). The apportionment of governmental power between the United States and the states, and the limitations on power resulting from the due process clauses. (4). Professor SULLIVAN.

24. Municipal Corporations.—(Second 8 weeks). Stason, *Cases on Municipal Corporations* (2d ed.). Creation and organization; powers; liability on contracts and in tort; property rights; revenue and indebtedness. (2). Assistant Professor YOUNG.

28. Insurance.—(Second 8 weeks). Goble, *Cases on Insurance*. Personal insurance: formation of the insurance relation; concealment, warranties, representations; insurable interest; conditions; subrogation; waiver and estoppel. Incontestability, the respective interests of the beneficiary, insured, insurer, assignee, and creditor, and facts constituting maturity in life and accident policies. (1½). Visiting Professor MURRAY.

30. Real Property III.—(First 8 weeks). Bigelow, *Cases on Rights in Land* (3rd ed.). Natural rights, profits, licenses, easements, covenants, rents, and waste. (2). Visiting Professor SEED.

31. Conflict of Laws.—(First 8 weeks). Cheatham, Dowling, Goodrich & Griswold, *Cases on Conflict of Laws* (2d ed.). Problems from conflict of laws in jurisdiction of courts; foreign judgments; torts and workmen's compensation acts;

contracts; sales and mortgages; family law; administration of estates; business organizations. (4). Professor HOLT.

32. Contracts II.—(First 8 weeks). Patterson, *Cases on Contracts II*, Vol. II. Contractual and quasi-contractual remedies (both legal and equitable) available because of duress, fraud, innocent misrepresentation, mistake, illegality, and economic compulsion in the formation and discharge of contracts and other transactions. (2). Visiting Professor SEED.

45. Use of Law Books.—(First 8 weeks). Weisiger, *Manual for the Use of Law Books* (3rd ed.). Practice in the library in the use of statutes, reports, digests, encyclopedias, annotated cases, citation books, reference tables, indices, and textbooks. (1). Professor WEISIGER.

64a. Taxation I.—(First 8 weeks). Magill & Maguire, *Cases on Taxation* (4th ed.). Income tax; jurisdiction to tax income; nature of taxable income: realization, benefits and control, gifts and subsidies; deductions; administration. (2). Assistant Professor YOUNG.

64b. Taxation II.—(Second 8 weeks). Magill & Maguire, *Cases on Taxation* (4th ed.). General property tax and tax administration; jurisdiction to tax property; levy, return, assessment; various problems of assessment; collection of taxes and taxpayers' remedies; excise taxes; comparisons between property and excise taxes. (2). Assistant Professor YOUNG.

65. Arbitration.—(First 8 weeks). Kellor, *Arbitration in Action*, and Carlston, *The Process of International Arbitration*. The procedural aspects of arbitration as a means for the solution of controversy both under domestic and international law. (2). Professor CARLSTON.

66. Probate Problems.—(Second 8 weeks). James, *Illinois Probate Act, Annotated*, and other assigned readings. Consideration of the more common steps in probate proceedings, with practical work in the use of forms and court appearances. (1). Professor CLEARY.

SCOPE OF THE CURRICULUM—OPPORTUNITY FOR SPECIALIZATION

The number of courses offered in the College of Law is considerably greater than a student is able to take in the normal course of his program. It is possible for a student to specialize to some degree in the fields of the law in which he may have a particular interest by electing all the courses offered in those fields. The student who has no such particular interest may obtain an adequate preparation for the general practice by electing the more fundamental courses in all fields.

ATTENDANCE

The student is expected to attend regularly the meetings of the courses in which he is enrolled. Irregular attendance in any course must inevitably result in the loss of a substantial part of the benefits of the course. It should be noted, moreover, that a candidate for admission to the Illinois Bar must obtain from the College a certification that he has been in "regular attendance" during the required period of legal study.

When the attendance of a student in any course has become unsatisfactory, he may be dropped from that course.

FEES

Deposit required of all students at time of first registration	\$ 5.00
Tuition fee. Law students who are residents of Illinois, except those holding scholarships, pay each semester a tuition fee of	40.00
Law students who are not residents of Illinois pay each semester a tuition fee of	80.00
Illini Union service charge, each semester	5.00
Library fee, each semester	8.00
Hospital and medical service fee, each semester	5.00 ¹

EXAMINATIONS AND GRADES

Semester Examinations

Regular written examinations are given at the close of each semester in all subjects except those in which such an examination is impracticable.

¹ A student who presents evidence of participation in any other group insurance system providing the same benefits as those covered by the University fee may petition through the office of the Dean of Students for a refund of this fee.

Scholarship Requirements

The grades given at the end of each course are A, Excellent; B, Good; C, Fair; D, Poor; E, Failure.

For the purpose of computing the average grade of a student a system is employed in which the following values are assigned to the grades received: A equals 5; B equals 4; C equals 3; D equals 2; E equals 1.

A student in the College of Law will be dropped from the University: (1) if at the end of his first year of residence he has not secured an average of 3. in his work; (2) if at the end of any subsequent year of residence, except the final year of the curriculum in which he is registered, he has failed to secure an average of 3. in all of his law work taken up to that time; (3) if he has failed in any semester to pass in at least eight hours of the work in which he was registered; (4) if registered in less than eight hours in a semester he has not passed all his courses. A student who, at the end of the final year of the three-year or four-year curriculum, has failed to secure an average of 3. in all law work taken by him in this University will be permitted to continue in this College only by special permission granted on petition.

REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION

Degree of Bachelor of Science in Law (B.S.)

The degree of Bachelor of Science in Law is conferred on students in the four-year curriculum who obtain 58 law credits with a weighted average grade of at least C (3.) in such of those credits as were obtained in courses taken in this University.

Degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.)

The degree of Bachelor of Laws is conferred on students who secure a weighted average grade of at least C (3.) in credits obtained in law courses taken in this University, and who either (1) study law for a period equal to three academic years in the three-year curriculum and obtain 84 hours of law credit, or (2) obtain 112 hours of law credit in the four-year curriculum.

In order to count resident study in full satisfaction of the time requirement, a student must carry courses aggregating not less than ten hours a week each semester. Proportional credit toward the time requirement is awarded to students carrying less than ten hours a week.

Degree of Doctor of Law (J.D.)

The degree of Doctor of Law is granted to students who comply with the following conditions:

1. Secure the degree of Bachelor of Science in Law or a bachelor's degree in an approved undergraduate college.
 2. Complete the work required for the degree of Bachelor of Laws.
 3. Obtain a minimum average grade of B in the College of Law.
- If the grade is below B, the degree conferred is Bachelor of Laws.

HONORS

A student who has complied with the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Law, Bachelor of Laws or Doctor of Law and who has attained in all work done in courses offered in the College of Law and presented for the degree the average grade specified below, may be recommended by the University Senate for honors as follows: For an average grade of not less than 4.35, Graduation with Honors; for an average grade of not less than 4.75, Graduation with High Honors. The honors conferred shall be noted upon the diploma and the commencement program.

ORDER OF THE COIF

The Order of the Coif is a national honorary law fraternity, the first chapter of which was established in this College under the name of Theta Kappa Nu in 1902. Each year the local chapter elects to membership from the highest ten per cent of the senior class those students who are deemed qualified.

SCHOLARSHIPS, PRIZES, AND LOAN FUNDS

Scholarships

Harker Memorial Scholarships.—A limited number of scholarships under the Harker Memorial Fund are awarded to meritorious and indigent students eligible to admission or enrolled in the College of Law. This fund was created in 1939 through a declaration of trust by the Law Alumni Association of the University of Illinois in memory of Judge O. A. Harker, who was a member of the faculty of the College from 1903 to 1926, and its Dean from 1903 to 1916 and again in 1920-1921.

Law Scholarships.—The Trustees of the University have established for the benefit of students in the College of Law a number of

full-tuition scholarships, not exceeding four, and an additional number of half-tuition scholarships, not exceeding four. These scholarships are awarded at the close of each semester, and are available for a succeeding semester under the following faculty regulations:

1. The scholarships shall be given to the students in the College of Law having the highest averages in their law work in the two preceding semesters in which they were in attendance.

2. To be eligible a student must have been registered as a regular student in the College of Law both semesters, and have taken at least 26 hours of work of which not less than 20 hours must have been in law courses.

3. A student who does not return the following semester may use his scholarship subsequently, provided a period of not more than one calendar year shall have intervened.

The following scholarships are available, among others, to law students:

General Assembly Scholarships.—One nomination may be made annually by each member of the General Assembly. These scholarships are available to students in any division of the University.

State Military Scholarships.—Acts of the General Assembly passed in 1919 and 1943 provide scholarships for veterans of World War I and World War II who, at the time of enlistment, were residents of Illinois or students in the University of Illinois. These scholarships exempt the holders from the tuition fee. In 1943, the General Assembly also established one scholarship in each county for descendants of veterans of World War I and one scholarship for descendants of veterans of World War II. These scholarships are awarded by competitive examination held on the first Saturday in June.

La Verne Noyes Scholarships.—These scholarships are made available under the will of La Verne Noyes to students in the University. They cover part of a student's fees for one year and are open to those who served in the army or navy of the United States of America in World War I, or to descendants of active participants in that war.

University Scholarships.—The Board of Trustees has established for each year ten scholarships, open to residents of Illinois. These scholarships exempt holders from the tuition fee as required in those colleges of the University which admit students directly from high schools. Awards are made on the basis of the scholastic promise and financial need of the applicant.

Prizes

Harker Prizes.—In 1934, Judge O. A. Harker endowed two annual prizes: (1) the annual income on two thousand dollars, to the senior law student making the highest average grade in law subjects during his entire course; and (2) the annual income on one thousand dollars,

to the junior law student making the highest average grade in all law subjects taken up to the end of his junior year.

Loan Funds

The following loan funds established for the benefit of worthy students who are in need of financial aid in order to finish their courses are available to law students, among others:

Consolidated Loan Fund; Grace Darling Memorial Fund; Denison Memorial Fund for Worthy Seniors; Detroit Illinae Club Loan Fund; Samuel and Lydia Hare Student Loan Fund; Willis Prentice Kimble Loan Fund; William E. Levis Loan Fund; William B. McKinley Loan Fund; J. R. Morris Loan Fund; Loan Fund for Overseas Soldiers; Marcus Russell Loan Fund; Edward Snyder Fund; Henry Strong Educational Foundation; St. Louis Illinae Club Loan Fund; Woman's League Fund.

SELF-SUPPORT

The study of the law makes such demands upon the student's time and energy that it is highly inadvisable for him to undertake earning a major part of his living expenses during the school year.

Students who find it necessary to earn a considerable portion of their living expenses while enrolled in the College of Law are advised to carry a reduced program of courses.

An employment bureau is maintained by the office of the Dean of Men of the University to advise and aid students in securing part-time employment. Applications should be made in person at that office, Room 104 Administration Building (East). No charge is made for the service of the bureau.

THE ILLINOIS BAR JOURNAL

The *Illinois Bar Journal* is the official publication of the Illinois State Bar Association. A board of student editors prepares and edits, with the advice of members of the law faculty, the section on Current Law of the *Journal*. This board is chosen by the faculty on the basis of the best notes submitted in a competition to which all students who have attained a designated average grade are eligible. This work is an important part of the educational program of the College of Law. It affords to the student a type of training which is a desirable supplement to that secured from course work. A room has been set apart in the Law Building for the use of the student editors.

THE JUNIOR BAR ASSOCIATION

The Junior Bar Association of the College of Law is an affiliate of the Illinois State Bar Association. Its purpose is to bring students into

closer contact with the active bar of the state and to promote a consciousness of professional responsibility. Membership in it is open to all students and entitles members to many of the privileges of membership in the state organization. All the activities of the association, including regular programs, social meetings, moot-court competitions, and round-table discussions of current problems, are under the direction of student officers.

FREDERICK GREEN COMPETITION

The Frederick Green Moot-Court Competition is conducted by a selected group of advanced students, under faculty supervision. It affords to first-year and second-year students an opportunity to participate in appellate moot-court arguments. Prizes are awarded to the winners of the competition. The student who places first in the second-year argument has his name engraved on the gold loving cup given by the Horner Chapter of the Nu Beta Epsilon law fraternity for that purpose, which is kept permanently in the Law Library.

REGISTER OF STUDENTS, 1946-1947

(Including the Summer Semester of 1946)

THREE-YEAR CURRICULUM

THIRD YEAR

Robert Dale Acton, A.B. 1945, Danville
 Richard Blose Allen, B.S. 1941, Aledo
 Richard Raymond Bairstow, A.B. 1939, Waukegan
 Helen Glenn Brekke, A.B. 1945, Champaign
 Francis Marion Brittingham, A.B. 1942, Danville
 Thomas Andrew Burns, A.B. 1941, Kankakee
 Richard Allan Cagle, B.Ed. 1942, (Southern Illinois Normal University), Grantsburg
 Earl Chester Cameron, A.B. 1941, Peoria
 John David Carson, A.B. 1942, Urbana
 Ward Cassell, A.B. 1923 (State University of Iowa), Decatur
 Joseph Owen Cies, B.S. 1944 (Tulane University), Edwardsville
 Harry David Condon, A.M. 1941 (University of Missouri), Champaign
 Francis Dale Conner, A.B. 1939, Carthage
 Martin Joseph Corbell, B.S. 1942, Centralia
 John Edward Cribbet, A.B. 1940 (Illinois Wesleyan University), Findlay
 Joe Dees, A.B. 1943, Vandalia
 George Frederick Dick, III, Bloomington
 James Edgar Diver, LL.B. 1942 (University of Notre Dame), Marshall
 Richard Thomas Dunn, A.B. 1940, Normal
 Carroll Winegar Fuller, B.S. 1941, Bloomington
 Colin Carl Handlon, A.B. 1940, Edwardsville
 Charles Wade Hendrix, A.B. 1941, Champaign
 Ruby LaNace Bowles Hurst, A.B. 1938 (Washington University), Centralia
 James Neese Keefe, A.B. 1943 (Quincy College), Quincy
 Joe Wallace Keller, B.S. 1942, Urbana
 Marvin Morris Knoblich, B.S. 1943, Decatur
 Eugene Paul Lierman, B.S. 1940, Champaign
 James Glen Linder, B.Ed. 1940 (Eastern Illinois State Teachers College), Assumption
 Lincoln Howard Lynch, B.S. 1940, Clinton
 Edward Earl Lynn, B.S. 1942, Rantoul
 Stuart Mies Mamer, A.B. 1942, Urbana

Harry Clifford Marberry, Jr., B.Ed. 1941 (Southern Illinois Normal University), Carbondale
 Harold Charles Mautner, A.B. 1943, Chicago
 Robert William McCarthy, Lincoln
 Robert William McDonald, A.B. 1942, Champaign
 Edward Alexander McIntire, A.B. 1941, Champaign
 William Norman Melzer, A.B. 1942, Northbrook
 Carl Theodore Meyer, Jr., A.B. 1942, Springfield
 Leonard Jack Michaelson, B.S. 1942, Chicago
 George Addison Nichols, A.B. 1939 (Carthage College), Champaign
 Ruth Elayne Pace, A.B. 1943, Chicago
 William Chalmers Prather, III, A.B. 1942, Urbana
 Eugene Harry Price, B.S. 1942, Robinson
 Elwood Merrell Rich, A.B. 1943 (Duke University), Williamsport, Pennsylvania
 James Sidney Roach, A.B. 1943, Urbana
 Lyle Walker Robbins, A.B. 1934 (Illinois Wesleyan University), LaPrairie
 Max Leavitt Rowe, A.B. 1943, Dallas City
 A. J. Rudasill, A.B. 1941, Clinton
 Thomas Francis Ryan, A.B. 1947, Mattoon
 James Jordan Seaberry, A.B. 1941, Chicago
 Theodore Leonard Shreve, A.B. 1941 (University of West Virginia), Charleston, West Virginia
 Robert Harry Shultz, A.B. 1941, Palos Park
 John Louis Stentz, A.B. 1941, Kankakee
 Hal Marot Stone, Jr., A.B. 1941 (Stanford University), Bloomington
 Ralph Enos Thomson, B.S. 1945, Jacksonville
 Robert Isaac Trogdon, A.B. 1940 (Miami University), Paris
 Richard Sheridan Welch, A.B. 1941, Kewanee
 James B. Wham, B.S. 1946, Centralia
 Robert Wayne Wilson, B.S. 1946, Champaign
 James Culver Wollrab, B.S. 1941, Bloomington

SECOND YEAR

Leo Altshuler, Dubuque, Iowa
 William Leslie Atherton, B.S. 1944 (Bradley University), Peoria
 Herbert Barsy, A.B. 1946, Chicago
 Donald Joseph Baumann, Ph.B. 1940 (Loyola University), Utica
 Marion Lee Beal, A.B. 1946, Monmouth
 Francis Edward Berg, A.B. 1940 (Lake Forest College), Berwyn
 Elmer Hugo Bernard, B.S. 1946, Alton
 Charles Edward Berta, B.S. 1942, Virden
 Donald Lewis Bowman, B.S. 1947, Girard
 Lyndell Bridgewater, B.S. 1946, Carrollton
 Henry Middleton Britt, III, A.B. 1941, Mounds
 James Milton Brown, A.B. 1943, Streator
 Jack Allan Brunnenmeyer, B.S. 1943 (Bradley University), Peoria
 James William Cadwell, A.B. 1942, Aurora
 Walter Bard Carroll, A.B. 1941, Westmont
 Charles Gaines Chester, A.B. 1942 (Duke University), Jacksonville
 Mathew Paul Cicero, B.S. 1942, Rockford
 John Herman Clayton, B.Ed. 1941 (Southern Illinois Normal University), Johnston City

Robert Vincent Clevenger, A.B. 1942, Champaign
 Richard Stanley Cohen, B.S. 1946, Springfield
 Claude Junior Davis, A.B. 1945 (Princeton University), St. Augustine
 Robert Warren Deffenbaugh, A.B. 1942, Springfield
 James Russell DePew, B.Ed. 1941 (Illinois State Normal University), Tucson, Arizona
 Helen Anna DiJulio, A.B. 1947, Chicago
 Henry Timmons Dighton, A.B. 1940 (University of Michigan), Monticello
 Morton Freer Dorothy, Jr., B.S. 1946, Aurora
 Adam Francis Dydak, A.B. 1946, Chicago
 Harold Harlan Ellis, B.S. 1943, Forreston
 Arthur Todd Fouty, Robinson
 William Stewart Freek, A.B. 1946, Rockford
 Isadore Kanner Friedman, A.B. 1942, Springfield
 Theodore Henry Frison, Urbana
 Michael Orlando Gard, East Peoria
 Lawrence Irving Genesen, A.B. 1946, Argo
 William Athanas Ginos, A.B. 1942, Hillsboro
 Melvin Gordon, B.S. 1941, Chicago

Robert Murry Gray, B.S. 1946, Momence
 Lewis Matthews Grigsby, A.B. 1943, Pittsfield
 Hagin Perry Harper, B.S. 1939, Paxton
 Warren Kenyon Henning, A.B. 1946, Effingham
 Edward Frederick Hess, Jr., B.S. 1941 (Northwestern University), Wilmette
 Wayne Melvin Hoffman, A.B. 1946, Chicago
 John Theodore Holmstrom, Jr., B.S. 1942, Rockford
 Snyder Howell, B.Ed. 1945 (Southern Illinois Normal University), Johnston City
 Thomas Marion Howell, A.B. 1942 (State University of Iowa), Memphis, Tennessee
 Lorenzo Keith Hubbard, B.S. 1947, White Hall
 Albert Edwin Hurt, B.S. 1941, Barry
 Charles Lynn Huthmacher, B.S. 1946, Grand Tower
 Keith Eugene Hutson, Monticello
 Edward Sterling Irons, B.S. 1942, St. Joseph
 William Lowell Jeffrey, B.Ed. 1943 (White-water State Teachers College), Freeport
 Paul Sveinbjorn Johnson, A.B. 1943, Champaign
 Wayne Scott Jones, A.B. 1943, Morrisonville
 Willard Wynne Jones, Egan
 Marvin Dee Jorgensen, A.B. 1941 (Grinnell College), Guthrie Center, Iowa
 John Murray Kagy, A.B. 1945 (University of New Mexico), Salem
 George William Kasserman, Jr., Centralia
 Robert Roy Kiley, A.B. 1932, Kansas
 Robert Aldrich Klockau, B.S. 1937, Rock Island
 Thomas Charles Kubelius, B.S. 1946, Kewanee
 Herman Tener Landon, Chicago
 Arthur Quentin Larson, Jr., B.S.L. 1942 (Northwestern University), LaGrange
 Spencer LeRoy, Jr., A.B. 1942, Oak Park
 Frederick Dickerson Lewis, Jr., A.B. 1942, Tolono
 Frank Bohumil Machala, Lyons
 John Marshall Magill, B.Ed. 1940 (Illinois State Normal University), Pana
 David Edward Malfar, A.B. 1943, Chicago
 Richard Evans Mann, A.B. 1946, Champaign
 Harold Vandersand Martin, B.S. 1936, Carrollton
 Harrison J. McCown, Miami, Florida
 Clyde Meachum, B.Ed. 1943 (Illinois State Normal University), Clinton
 Keith Duane Mossman, A.B. 1942 (Illinois College), Vinton, Iowa
 James Paul Mourning, A.B. 1942 (DePauw University), Rushville
 Michael John Murray, Jr., A.B. 1942 (St. Joseph's College), Chicago
 Paul Henry Nehrt, Baldwin
 Philip Angelo Nicolosi, Rockford
 Gerald Leslie Nordstrom, B.S. 1943, Bishop Hill
 James Robert Parham, A.B. 1943 (Princeton University), East St. Louis
 John Martin Payne, A.B. 1942, Urbana
 Ortheldo Arthur Peithman, M.S. 1942, Hoyleton
 Robert Parker Pope, B.S. 1943, Champaign
 Walter Kenneth Porter, B.S. 1941, Champaign
 George Warren Presbrey, A.B. 1946, Aurora
 Paul Otto Proehl, A.B. 1942, Urbana
 Donald Lee Puckett, Urbana
 Joseph Francis Rarick, A.B. 1943, Pekin
 William John Reardon, A.B. 1943, Pekin
 Darrell Hunter Reno, B.S. 1942, Urbana
 V. Thomas Rice, A.B. 1941, Dallas City
 Thomas Golman Roady, Jr., A.B. 1940, Kane
 Robert Gillett Scott, A.B. 1945 (Augustana College), Erie
 Charles Ambrose Sheridan, A.B. 1940, Chicago
 Clark Zim Steward, A.B. 1941, Springfield
 Burton Harvey Stone, Milan
 Robert Jerome Supple, A.B. 1941 (Wabash College), Danville
 Charles William Toomey, Jr., Lake Bluff
 Arthur Vandersyde, B.S. 1942, San Diego, California
 Robert Weiner, A.B. 1942, Decatur
 Mary Ann Gullett Wham, A.B. 1942 (Ohio Wesleyan University), Decatur
 William Bundv Wham, B.S. 1943, Centralia
 Thomas R. Wheeler, A.B. 1942, Whiting, Indiana
 Clarence James Wood, B.S. 1945, Wilmington
 Harlington Alancin Wood, A.B. 1942, Springfield
 Gordon William Yapp, A.B. 1943, Urbana
 Paul Byron Youle, San Jose
 Samuel Hollingsworth Young, B.S. 1947, Casey

FIRST YEAR

James K. Allen, Nashville
 William Henry Amling, A.B. 1943, Pana
 Willis Hurlbut Ashley, Mendota
 Glenn Elmer Backman, B.S. 1946, Villa Park
 Robert Field Barnes, A.B. 1942, Springfield
 Herbert Carroll Barrett, New Holland
 Robert Lloyd Barrett, Peoria
 James Michael Bartley, A.B. 1943, Joliet
 Warren Carl Anthony Behr, A.B. 1947, Chicago
 James Radford Belt, B.Ed. 1943 (Southern Illinois Normal University), Shawneetown
 Philip Baker Benefiel, Lawrenceville
 Arthur Raymond Benz, B.S. 1940, Melvin
 Lawrence Franklyn Berbaum, B.S. 1947, Champaign
 Russell Charles Birk, Chicago
 Robert Emmons Bjelland, B.S. 1944, Millbrook
 Samuel Shepherd Blane, A.B. 1942 (Knox College), Petersburg
 William Theodore Blue, B.S. 1947, Sheldon
 Lino Bonucci, B.S. 1941, West Frankfort
 Henry George Borden, B.S. 1938, Gary, Indiana
 Richard Warren Bowers, Peoria
 William Edward Brekke, A.B. 1943, Chicago
 Melvin Bauer Breymann, B.S. 1939, Champaign
 Aldon Junior Bruce, La Veta, Colorado
 Leland Hamilton Buckley, Jr., A.B. 1946 (DePauw University), Edwardsville
 Richard Norman Burgess, A.B. 1946, Moline
 William Cahn, A.B. 1946, Pottsville, Pennsylvania
 Richard Lee Calkins, B.Ed. 1946 (Illinois State Normal University), Pontiac
 William Carrol Calvin, B.S. 1947, Urbana
 Salvatore Joseph Cannariato, B.S. 1943, Rockford
 Irwin Cantor, Peoria
 William Henry Carlson, B.S. 1943, Rockford
 Robert Cornelius Carter, B.S. 1947, Seattle, Washington
 Robert Frederick Casey, B.S. 1946, Chicago
 Carl Frank Chapman, Chicago
 William George Chase, B.Ed. 1946 (Illinois State Normal University), Gardner
 Carl Joseph Cipolla, A.B. 1947, Chicago
 Virgil Dean Cochran, Sullivan
 Leonard Cochran, Urbana
 Joseph Francis Coffman, A.B. 1947, Mt. Vernon
 John Hal Connor, Jr., De Kalb

John Allen Cooke, B.S. 1946, Danville
 James Cletus Craven, Chicago
 Richard Raymond Cross, Rockford
 Howard Layle Cunningham, A.B. 1942, Martinsville
 Roscoe David Cunningham, Sumner
 Ralph John Dady, Jr., Waukegan
 Owen John Darling, Springfield
 John Carl Davis, A.B. 1946, Crystal Lake
 William Thompson Davis, B.S. 1933, Marion
 Clarence Day, Chicago
 Floyd Angelous Demanes, Kewanee
 Eric Sulgrave DeMar, Warren
 Frank M. Deneen, A.B. 1946, Bloomington
 George Erwin DeWolf, Jr., Downers Grove
 Roy S. Diamond, Chicago
 Edward William Dolch, B.S. 1946, Urbana
 Sidney Morgan Drake, Jr., Alton
 Ralph Douglas Dralle, B.S. 1946, Frankfort
 Thomas Hugh Driscoll, A.B. 1943 (Shurtleff College), Alton
 Milton Ernest Ecker, A.B. 1946, Moline
 Sherman Jack Edelman, B.S. 1943 (DePaul University), Chicago
 Stephen Worcester Edwards, Rockford
 Paul Revere Emerson, B.Ed. 1942 (Southern Illinois Normal University), Cambria
 Delbert Morton Eubank, B.Ed. 1942 (Southern Illinois Normal University), Woodlawn
 Charles Hudson Evans, Effingham
 Dale Wesley Fagan, B.S. 1946, Danville
 Richard Joseph Faletti, B.S. 1947, LaSalle
 Robert Rudolph Falkenstein, B.S. 1942, Naperville
 Frank Butler Farley, B.S. 1946, Chatham
 Lawrence John Ferolie, Rockford
 Ward Francis Fickie, B.S. 1941, Kansas City, Missouri
 John Henry Finrock, A.B. 1947, Urbana
 Robert Earl Fish, B.S. 1946, Franklin Grove
 Jack Flora, Peoria
 Donna Weiss Friedman, A.B. 1943 (University of Michigan), Grand Rapids, Michigan
 John Joseph Fyalka, B.S. 1945, Mt. Olive
 Jefferson Davis Giller, B.S. 1947, White Hall
 Walter John Godelausky, Westville
 Richard Golze, A.B. 1947, Decatur
 James Flatt Goodman, B.S. 1943, Champaign
 Arthur Robert Gottschalk, Chicago
 Saralee Greenblatt, Chicago
 Darrell George Haass, Frankfort
 Arthur Raymond Hall, Jr., A.B. 1946, Danville
 Edith Louise Halyama, B.S. 1946 (St. Louis University), Granite City
 Eugene Turner Hanks, East Alton
 Curtis Lee Harden, B.S. 1946, Des Moines, Iowa
 Hobart Bilderbach Harden, Jr., B.S. 1946, Des Moines, Iowa
 William Henry Hasse, Staunton
 Edward Emmett Haugens, B.S. 1943, Wenona
 John Charles Hayes, A.B. 1943, Urbana
 Robert Ross Hill, A.B. 1947, Danville
 Robert Seymour Hill, Benton
 Lyle Rich Huff, M.S. 1937, Garrett
 Charles Thurman Hufford, Jr., A.B. 1943, Murphysboro
 Jane Ives Huthmacher, A.B. 1941, Decatur
 John Bruce Hyde, Champaign
 Frederick William Irion, Ottawa
 Elmer Jenkins, Benton
 Charles Albert Johnpeter, A.B. 1942, Posey
 Julian Johnson, B.S. 1943, Cairo
 Orville Cyril Kahn, B.S. 1947, Joliet
 Paul Edward Karlstrom, B.S. 1943, Chicago
 Thomas Quinlan Keefe, A.B. 1942 (Quincy College), Quincy
 Philip John Kelly, A.B. 1946 (Oberlin College), Scarsdale, New York
 Martha Jean Kennedy, A.B. 1946 (Smith College), Bloomington
 John Richard Kinsinger, B.S. 1942, Chenoa
 Burdette Frank Kirkpatrick, B.S. 1937, Table Grove
 Irwin Klukos, Carlinville
 Byron Edward Koch, B.S. 1942, Bluffs
 Richard Christoph Koch, Quincy
 Gilbert Charles Kohlenberg, A.M. 1942 (Washington University), Bunker Hill
 Mary Jane Walker Kohlenberg, A.B. 1943, Alton
 Norman George Philip Krausz, B.S. 1941, New Baden
 Wilbur Dano Krigbaum, B.S. 1942, Joliet
 James Raymond Kuhn, Jr., Jewett
 Dorothy Jane Kuhns, B.S. 1941, Decatur
 Joseph Guido LaPalombara, A.B. 1947, Chicago
 Bruce Edward Larson, Oak Park
 Patrick Lincoln Lavery, Marseilles
 Russell Sayre Law, Champaign
 Kleon McKnight LeFever, B.S. 1940, Olney
 Harold Gordon Leffler, M.S. 1941, West Liberty
 Victor William Lello, Chicago
 Arthur Thomas Lennon, Joliet
 William Thomas Lewis, A.B. 1946 (Morehouse College), Chicago
 Wyatt Allen Lindsey, B.Ed. 1946 (Southern Illinois Normal University), Carterville
 Charles Rolland Lockyer, B.S. 1946 (Miami University), Gillespie
 William Arthur Luedeka, Chicago
 Lendrum Acker MacEachron, A.B. 1940 (Oberlin College), Des Moines, Iowa
 Harold Leon Madsen, B.S. 1942, Tremont
 James Francis Magurany, Wood River
 Ramon Hawes Mason, B.S. 1942, Atlanta
 Francis Edgar Maxwell, Nashville
 Charles Augustus McClure, A.B. 1943 (Oberlin College), Mansfield, Ohio
 James Oakes McKee, A.B. 1942 (Knox College), Rio
 Clovis Alfred McKenzie, Effingham
 Clarence David McKinney, B.S. 1940, Chicago
 Joseph Dixon McRaven, B.S. 1943, Macomb
 William Francis Meehling, Marshall
 Milan Mike Milich, A.B. 1942 (Illinois Wesleyan University), Bloomington
 Robert Hollis Miller, B.S., B.N.S. 1946 (Purdue University), Elmhurst
 Richard Albard Mohan, B.S. 1944, Streator
 Harry Ray Mondhink, A.B. 1943, Urbana
 Robert Stone Monroe, Decatur
 Jerome S. Morris, Chicago
 Richard Fletcher Morthland, Decatur
 William Porter Mumford, B.S. 1944, Kewanee
 James Edward Murphy, B.Ed. 1938 (Southern Illinois Normal University), Eldorado
 Charles William Mussett, Grayville
 Morris Louis Myers, B.S. 1943, Urbana
 Robert Douglas Myers, Urbana
 Roland Louis Nelson, A.B. 1942 (Knox College), Galesburg
 Bette Lucille Neumann, A.B. 1946, Urbana
 Daniel Franklin Nickols, Jr., Lincoln
 Owen Jennings Ooms, A.B. 1946, Chicago
 Johnny William Orrill, Pleasant Hill
 Donald Ray Overton, A.B. 1943 (Illinois Wesleyan University), Kankakee
 Catherine Celia Palecek, Collinsville
 Earl LaVerne Palmberg, B.S. 1941, Rantoul
 John Parmley, Champaign
 Robert Leon Patrick, Carterville
 Peer Pedersen, Chicago
 Ernest Howard Pool, Jr., Ottawa
 Ray Eldin Poppelt, Jr., A.B. 1946 (University of Chicago), River Forest
 Charles Arthur Potter, Jr., St. Charles
 Glen Marold Pound, A.B. 1941 (Milton College), Oconee

William John Purcell, Streator
 Louis Gilster Rathert, A.B. 1946, Red Bud
 Morris Recktor, Chicago
 Haynes Eugene Reese, B.S. 1938, Benton
 Ruth Burger Reno, B.S. 1941, Urbana
 Charles Frank Renz, B.S. 1943, Champaign
 John Willis Rich, Gridley
 Edward James Rodgers, B.S. 1946 (University of Notre Dame), Rock Island
 Wayne Scoggin Rooks, A.B. 1945 (Illinois College), Timewell
 Lionel Guy Rosen, Chicago
 Robert Henry Sanborn, Jr., Champaign
 Margaret Whalin Sanner, B.S. 1942, Canton
 Daniel Jamieson Schiffeling, Chicago
 John Rowland Schnebly, Urbana
 Karl Rankin Schneider, B.S. 1946, Tecumseh, Michigan
 Charles Adam Scholz, Quincy
 Robert Craig Schroder, Rock Island
 David Andrew Scott, A.B. 1941 (Langston University), Hinckley
 Theodore Roosevelt Scott, Jr., Mt. Vernon
 George Charles Sekava, B.S. 1934, Hollywood
 James Whitney Sheldon, Rockford
 William Eugene Shipley, B.Ed. 1942 (Illinois State Normal University), Bloomington
 John Claire Shumaker, Oblong
 Flavel Hill Shurtleff, B.S. 1946 (Bradley University), Peoria
 Louis Edward Simhauser, B.S. 1942, Champaign
 George Haskel Simmons, Jr., B.S. 1946, Chicago
 Bill James Slater, Pana
 William Hardin Small, B.Ed. 1939 (Illinois State Normal University), Petersburg
 Harold Bartlett Smith, M.D. 1941 (Syracuse University), Syracuse, New York
 Robert Lewis Snook, A.B. 1945 (Western Michigan College of Education), LaGrange
 Richard Seaman Spitz, Mattoon
 Marilyn Wible Stark, B.S. 1942, Mason City
 Paul Lenard Stark, A.B. 1943, Westville
 Robert Carl Stoerzbach, Galesburg
 Calvin Russel Stone, A.B. 1942 (Bradley University), Peoria
 John Alexander Strom, A.B. 1946, Belvidere
 Robert Ivan Sturm, Chillicothe
 John Dennis Sullivan, Peoria
 Robert Leonard Sullivan, A.B. 1943 (St. Ambrose College), Bloomington
 William Michael Sutor, Chicago
 Arthur Tiffin Tanner, Marion
 Douglas William Tarr, Belleville
 William Madison Taylor, B.S. 1940, Bellwood
 Kenneth Howard Thomas, A.B. 1941 (Illinois Wesleyan University), Bemidji, Minnesota
 James Mordica Thorp, Freeport
 Hurshal Carl Tummelson, Jr., Champaign
 William Harold Van Leeuwen, Henderson, Kentucky
 Charles Robert Vaughn, B.S. 1944 (James Millikin University), Olney
 William David Warren, Mt. Vernon
 John Howard Watson, Jr., Chicago
 Robert Sherman Weir, Algonquin
 John Mack Wells, A.B. 1943, Champaign
 Donald LeRoy Welsh, B.S. 1946 (Purdue University), Bloomington
 Robert Shanklin Wham, A.B. 1947, Centralia
 John Allen Wheal, A.B. 1946 (James Millikin University), Akron, Ohio
 Richard Thomas Whitley, Decatur
 John Ross Wills, A.B. 1946 (Miami University), Memphis, Tennessee
 John Earl Wilson, Jr., A.B. 1946 (St. Norbert College), Chicago
 Wendell Gaunt Winkelmann, B.S. 1943, Urbana
 Robert Gaylord Wolf, Chicago
 Hubert Warren Woodruff, Peoria
 Robert John Woods, A.B. 1941 (Yale University), Lincoln
 Robert Almond Woolley, Birmingham, Michigan
 Harry Ross Workman, Harmony, Michigan
 Edward John Wright, B.S. 1947, River Forest
 Gideon Eugene Wright, St. Elmo
 Ivan Lee Yontz, A.B. 1943 (Illinois Wesleyan University), San Jose
 Philip Christian Zimmerly, Olney

FOUR-YEAR CURRICULUM

FOURTH YEAR

Jeanette Louise Stafford, B.S. 1944, Champaign

THIRD YEAR

John Charles Gregory, B.S. 1946, Chicago
 James Edward Patrick Milroy, B.S. 1946, Aurora
 Joseph Morris Williamson, Urbana

SECOND YEAR

Stanley Richard Billick, Bloomington
 Lou Ann Grant Dorothy, Mt. Vernon
 Charles Dale Ferguson, B.S. 1947, Champaign
 Homer Emmett Folgate, Jr., Rockford
 John Edwin Jacobsen, Mattoon
 Dorothy Jeanne Kelley, Danville
 Madalyn Olive Maxwell, Nashville
 Richard Diedrich Meyer, Maywood
 Robert Charles Rapp, Chicago
 Horace Jackson Reisner, Jerseyville
 Geraldine Tabin Steinberg, Evanston
 Elliott Burrill Young, Champaign

FIRST YEAR

Donald Lee Arnold, Chicago
 Roswell Mears Austin, Jr., Washington, D.C.
 Alyce Eugenia Bartoszek, Chicago
 Arnold Werner Bensew, Chicago
 Arlie O. Boswell, Jr., Stonefort
 Lionel Irving Brazen, Chicago
 Frederick Robert Bristol, San Antonio, Texas
 Richard Ekstrom Carlson, Rockford
 Glenn Ray Clark, Champaign
 John Thomas Coburn, Glen Ellyn
 Robert William Cryder, Plainfield
 Frank Bert Deyo, Rock Island
 Guy Wilson Downs, Kankakee
 James Jefferson Doyle, Chicago
 Norman Seymour Esserman, Chicago
 Elizabeth Rose Evans, Murphysboro
 William Dudley Paul Farthing, Belleville
 Paul Louis Freter, Urbana
 Angelo Nicholas Gaziano, Rockford
 Donald Pierce Gifford, Chicago

Roy Delbert Grunnet, Chicago
 Roy Oscar Guley, Sesser
 Harold Eugene Hallstrom, Moline
 Thomas Jeremiah Hanlon, Woodhull
 Eldon Eugene Hazlet, Salem
 Ray David Henson, Johnston City
 Everett George Hopson, Springfield
 Allen Smith Hyde, Olney
 Isaac Jacobsen, Rockford
 Hubert Primm Johnson, Danville
 Linzey Donald Jones, Champaign
 Bernard Thomas Kelly, Chicago
 Robert Stephen Kirby, Wilmette
 Worthy Brown Kranz, Urbana
 John Martin Lawless, Peoria
 William McIntyre Lewers, Kansas City, Missouri
 Eldon George Marquardt, Bloomington
 Joseph Ralph Marra, Havre, Montana
 Evelyn Smith Mason, A.B. 1942 (New York State College for Teachers), Vernon, New York
 William Ernest Mason, Oak Park
 J. C. Mitchell, Marion
 Orville Anthony Mix, Chicago

James Thayer Mohan, Chatham
 John Joseph Moran, Lackawanna, New York
 Ernest Edward Nelson, Crystal Lake
 William Axel Nyman, Chicago
 Lawrence Arthur Patton, Streator
 Willard Cail Pearce, Louisville, Kentucky
 Harry C. Pirtle, Alto Pass
 Arthur Lowell Price, Jr., Champaign
 Robert Harrison Reek, Mendota
 Fred William Reither, Beardstown
 John Donald Rennick, LaFayette
 William Winston Richey, Coffeen
 Walter Aitken Riddle, Bloomington
 Richard Yates Rowe, Jr., Jacksonville
 Sam Schachtman, Chicago
 William Bladel Schroder, Jr., Rock Island
 Preston Elijah Shryock, Oblong
 Lloyd Junior Smith, Decatur
 Jack Stein, Chicago
 Richard Wayne Sterling, Belleville
 Donald Francis Vonachen, Peoria
 Harold Weinhoff, Chicago
 Arthur Frederick Wendler, St. Jacob
 Eugene Pershing Wilson, Kewanee

POSTGRADUATE

Robert Arthur Eagle, LL.B. 1946, Rock Island
 Joseph Streid Hedge, J.D. 1946, Urbana
 John Francis O'Connell, LL.B. 1946, Forest Park

William Francis Woods, Jr., LL.B. 1936, Champaign

UNCLASSIFIED

Arlene Schone Robbins, LaPrairie

REGISTERED IN OTHER COLLEGES OF THE UNIVERSITY

Thomas Roy Brahana, Urbana
 Joseph Francis Coffman, Mt. Vernon
 Richard Gordon Erskine, River Forest
 Steve Mitchell Forrest, Lebanon
 Snyder Howell, Johnston City
 Virginia Ruth LaMandin, Springfield
 Richard Diedrich Meyer, Maywood
 Orville Anthony Mix, Chicago
 Herbert Leonard Newmark, Trenton, New Jersey

Marvin Pechter, Chicago
 Morris Recktor, Chicago
 Horace Jackson Reisner, Jerseyville
 John Donald Rennick, LaFayette
 Evelyn Jean Ropp, Gibson City
 Quentin Laurence Snook, Bloomington
 William Michael Sutor, Chicago
 Louis Lee Thomas, Jr., Champaign

SUMMARY

Three-Year Curriculum	
Third-year students	60
Second-year students	106
First-year students	235
Four-Year Curriculum	
Fourth-year student	1
Third-year students	3
Second-year students	12
First-year students	66
Postgraduate	4
Unclassified	1
Registered in other colleges	17
	<hr/>
	505
Deduct duplicates	8
Total	<hr/> 497

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES REPRESENTED

Augustana College.....	1	St. Joseph's College, Indiana.....	1
Bradley University.....	8	St. Louis University.....	1
Carthage College.....	2	St. Norbert College.....	1
Central Michigan College of Education.....	1	St. Procopius College.....	1
Central Y.M.C.A. College.....	1	Shurtleff College.....	1
DePaul University.....	1	Smith College.....	1
DePauw University.....	2	Southern Illinois Normal University.....	17
Duke University.....	2	Springfield Junior College.....	1
Eastern Illinois State Teachers College.....	5	Stanford University.....	1
Grinnell College.....	1	State University of Iowa.....	2
Harvard University.....	1	Swarthmore College.....	1
Illinois College.....	3	Syracuse University.....	1
Illinois Institute of Technology.....	1	Tulane University.....	1
Illinois State Normal University.....	7	University of Chicago.....	1
Illinois Wesleyan University.....	9	University of Colorado.....	1
James Millikin University.....	5	University of Denver.....	1
Joliet Junior College.....	1	University of Florida.....	1
Knox College.....	3	University of Illinois.....	338
Lake Forest College.....	2	University of Michigan.....	2
Langston University.....	1	University of Minnesota.....	1
Lincoln College.....	1	University of New Mexico.....	2
Loyola University, Chicago.....	1	University of North Carolina.....	1
Miami University.....	4	University of Notre Dame.....	2
Milton College.....	1	University of Pennsylvania.....	1
Monmouth College.....	1	University of South Dakota.....	1
Morehouse College.....	1	University of Southern California.....	1
Morton Junior College.....	1	University of West Virginia.....	1
Newberry College.....	1	University of Wisconsin.....	1
New York State College for Teachers.....	1	Wabash College.....	1
New York University.....	1	Washington University.....	2
Northwestern University.....	4	Western Illinois State Teachers College.....	4
Oberlin College.....	3	Western Michigan College of Education.....	3
Ohio Wesleyan University.....	1	Whitewater State Teachers College.....	1
Purdue University.....	2	Whitworth College.....	1
Princeton University.....	2	Wilson Junior College.....	1
Quincy College.....	3	Wright Junior College.....	2
St. Ambrose College.....	2	Yale University.....	1

STUDENTS ELIGIBLE FOR LAW SCHOLARSHIPS, 1946-1947

FULL TUITION

Leo Altshuler
John Edward Cribbet
Joe Dees
Richard Joseph Faletti
Edward Earl Lynn

Stuart Mies Mamer
Thomas Golman Roady, Jr.
Hal Marot Stone, Jr.
Thomas R. Wheeler

ONE-HALF TUITION

Leo Altshuler
Edward Sterling Irons
Frederick Dickerson Lewis, Jr.
Edward Earl Lynn
John Marshall Magill
George Addison Nichols

Donald Lee Puckett
Thomas Golman Roady, Jr.
A. J. Rudasill
James B. Wham
Thomas R. Wheeler

ONE-FOURTH TUITION

Stanley Richard Billick

James Robert Parham

HARKER PRIZE AWARDS, 1946

Charles Reagan Simpson (*Senior*)

Stuart Mies Mamer (*Junior*)

ELECTIONS TO THE ORDER OF THE COIF, 1946-1947

John Edward Cribbet
Stuart Mies Mamer
Robert William McDonald
George Addison Nichols

David Edgar Parker
A. J. Rudasill
Hal Marot Stone, Jr.
James B. Wham

STUDENT EDITORS OF ILLINOIS BAR JOURNAL, 1946-1947

Francis Dale Conner, *Editor-in-Chief (Second Semester)*

Mishael Orlando Gard
Edward Sterling Irons
John Marshall Magill

Stuart Mies Mamer, *Editor-in-Chief (First Semester)*

James Robert Parham
Donald Lee Puckett

Joseph Francis Rarick
V. Thomas Rice

Thomas Golman Roady, Jr.

A. J. Rudasill, *Case Editor (First Semester)*

William Bundy Wham

Thomas R. Wheeler

Paul Byron Youle, *Case Editor (Second Semester)*

DEGREES CONFERRED IN 1946*

THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

John Charles Gregory

James Edward Milroy²

THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS

LaVerne Eric Anderson, A.B. 1944
 James McNabb Bumgarner, A.B. 1941
 Richard Allan Cagle, B.Ed. (Southern Illinois Normal University), 1943²
 John David Carson, A.B. 1942²
 Harry David Condron, A.B. (Carthage College) 1929; A.M. (University of Missouri) 1941²
 Robert Arthur Eagle, A.B. 1942²
 Luther Ernest Ellison, A.B. 1943
 Jack Graydon Hatch, B.S. (North Central College) 1941
 Roger Wendell Hayes, A.B. 1940
 Durward Gail Judy, B.S. 1939¹
 James Neese Keefe, A.B. (Quincy College) 1943²
 Joe Wallace Keller, B.S. 1942²
 Eugene Paul Lierman, B.S. 1940²
 James Glen Linder, B.Ed. (Eastern Illinois State Teachers College) 1940²
 John Robert Littler
 Lincoln Howard Lynch, B.S. 1940²

Robert Maurice Magill, B.S. 1940
 Anthony Joseph Manuele, B.S. 1938
 Robert William McCarthy²
 Joseph Bryan McDevitt, A.B. 1941
 John Warlick McDonald, Jr., A.B. 1943
 Denis Antony McGrady, B.S. 1943
 James Morton McLaughlin, A.B. 1940
 William Norman Melzer, A.B. 1942²
 William Otis Morris, A.B. (College of William and Mary) 1944¹
 John Francis O'Connell, A.B. 1941
 Elwood Merrell Rich²
 Lyle Walker Robbins, A.B. (Illinois Wesleyan University) 1934
 Max Leavitt Rowe, A.B. 1943²
 Thomas Francis Ryan²
 Theodore Leonard Shreve, A.B. (West Virginia University) 1941²
 Robert Harry Shultz, A.B. 1941²
 William Hayden Spitzer, Jr., A.B. 1941
 Sylvia Stern, B.S. 1945²
 Virtrue Beech Williams, A.B. 1941

THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAW

John Bayard Anderson, A.B., 1942
 Dwight Ward Croessmann, B.S.L. (Northwestern University) 1941
 Bernice Cooper Haley, B.S. (Michigan State College) 1939; with Honors¹
 Joseph Streid Hedge, B.S. 1941

George Addison Nichols, A.B. (Carthage College) 1939; with Honors²
 David Edgar Parker, A.B. (University of Chicago) 1940; with Honors
 Hal Marot Stone, Jr., A.B. (Stanford University) 1941; with Honors²
 Richard Trelore Taylor, B.S. 1939

* The degrees in this list were conferred in June, 1946, unless reference is made to another date by index numbers.

¹ Degree conferred in February, 1946.

² Degree conferred in September, 1946.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

Divisions of Instruction

INSTITUTE OF AERONAUTICS	LIBRARY SCHOOL
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE	COLLEGE OF MEDICINE
COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SCIENCE AND TACTICS
COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY	DEPARTMENT OF NAVAL SCIENCE
COLLEGE OF EDUCATION	COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING	SCHOOL OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION
COLLEGE OF FINE AND APPLIED ARTS	DIVISION OF SOCIAL WELFARE ADMINISTRATION
GRADUATE SCHOOL	DIVISION OF SPECIAL SERVICES FOR WAR VETERANS
SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM	SUMMER SESSION
INSTITUTE OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS	UNIVERSITY EXTENSION DIVISION
COLLEGE OF LAW	COLLEGE OF VETERINARY MEDICINE
COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS AND SCIENCES	

University Experiment Stations and Research and Service Organizations at Urbana

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION	GENERAL PLACEMENT BUREAU
BUREAU OF COMMUNITY PLANNING	HIGH SCHOOL TESTING BUREAU
BUREAU OF ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS RESEARCH	RADIO STATION (WILL)
BUREAU OF INSTITUTIONAL RESEARCH	SERVICES FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN
BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND SERVICE	SMALL HOMES COUNCIL
ENGINEERING EXPERIMENT STATION	STUDENT PERSONNEL BUREAU
EXTENSION SERVICE IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS	UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS PRESS

State Scientific Surveys and Other Divisions at Urbana

STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY	STATE DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY (for Animal Pathology)
STATE NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY	U. S. REGIONAL SOYBEAN LABORATORY
STATE WATER SURVEY	

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, URBANA, ILLINOIS

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**UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
COLLEGE OF LAW**

Announcement for 1948-1949

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS BULLETIN

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS BULLETIN

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CONTENTS

	PAGE
BOARD OF TRUSTEES	2
FACULTY OF COLLEGE OF LAW	3
INTRODUCTION TO THE COLLEGE OF LAW	5
Development of Legal Education; Purpose of College of Law; Instruction; Building; Library	
SERVICES TO THE PROFESSION	7
University of Illinois Law Forum; Short Courses	
PREPARATION AND ADMISSION	8
Prelegal Study; Entrance with a Baccalaureate Degree; En- trance with Senior Standing; Entrance with Junior Standing; Requirements Governing Applications for Admission; Gen- eral Requirements; Special Considerations Applying to Vet- erans; Directions to Candidates for Admission; Transfers from Other Law Schools; Students in Other Colleges Electing Law Courses	
STUDY AND ACHIEVEMENT	12
Class Hours and Attendance; Examinations and Grades; Honors; Order of the Coif; Harker Prizes	
REQUIREMENTS FOR DEGREES	14
Bachelor of Science in Law; Bachelor of Laws; Doctor of Law	
STUDENT ACTIVITIES	14
University of Illinois Law Forum; Junior Bar Association; Moot-Court Competition	
EXPENSES AND AID	15
Fees; Scholarships; Loan Funds; Self-Support	
CURRICULUM	17
Required Courses; Selection of Courses in Advanced Years; Description of Courses; Schedule of Course Offerings	
CALENDAR	24

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

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VERNON L. NICKELL, Superintendent of Public Instruction.....Springfield

Elected Members

(Term 1943-1949)

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DR. MARTIN G. LUKE.....1448 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 10
FRANK H. MCKELVEY.....1023 Woodland Avenue, Springfield

(Term 1945-1951)

WALTER W. McLAUGHLIN.....Citizens Building, Decatur 30
DR. KARL A. MEYER.....Cook County Hospital, Chicago 12
KENNEY E. WILLIAMSON.....606 Lehmann Building, Peoria 2

(Term 1947-1953)

JOHN R. FORNOF.....122 S. Bloomington Street, Streator
MRS. DORIS S. HOLT.....330 E. Sixth Street, Flora
PARK LIVINGSTON.....20 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago 6

Officers of the Board

JOHN R. FORNOF, President.....Streator
HARRISON E. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.....Urbana
IRVIN L. PORTER, Treasurer.....First National Bank, Chicago 90
LLOYD MOREY, Comptroller.....Urbana

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President of the University
COLEMAN ROBERTS GRIFFITH, Ph.D., LL.D., *Provost*
FRED HAROLD TURNER, Ph.D., *Dean of Students*
GEORGE PHILIP TUTTLE, B.S., *Director of Admissions and Records*

THE FACULTY OF THE COLLEGE OF LAW

ALBERT JAMES HARNO, B.S., LL.B., Litt.D., LL.D., *Dean and Professor of Law*

FREDERICK GREEN, A.M., LL.B., *Professor of Law, Emeritus*

WALTER LEE SUMMERS, A.B., LL.B., J.D., *Professor of Law*

GEORGE WASHINGTON GOBLE, A.B., LL.B., *Professor of Law*

WILLIAM EVERETT BRITTON, A.M., J.D., *Professor of Law*

OLIVER LEROY McCASKILL, Ph.B., J.D., *Professor of Law, Emeritus*

GEORGE BATES WEISIGER, B.S., LL.B., J.D., *Professor of Law*

MERRILL ISAAC SCHNEBLY, A.B., J.D., J.S.D., *Professor of Law*

HAROLD WRIGHT HOLT, A.B., LL.B., S.J.D., *Professor of Law*

EDWARD WAITE CLEARY, A.B., J.D., J.S.D., *Professor of Law*

KENNETH SMITH CARLSTON, A.M., LL.B., *Professor of Law*

RUSSELL NEIL SULLIVAN, A.B., LL.B., LL.M., *Professor of Law*

ALFRED FLETCHER CONARD, A.B., LL.B., LL.M., J.S.D., *Associate Professor of Law*

JAMES GLADWYN THOMAS, A.B., J.D., *Associate Professor of Law*

JESSE NELSON YOUNG, B.S., C.P.A., LL.B., *Assistant Professor of Law*

JOHN EDWARD CRIBBET, A.B., J.D., *Assistant Professor of Law*

SUMMER SEMESTER OF 1948

BLAKELY M. MURPHY, LL.B., LL.M., *Visiting Professor of Law*

LAURENCE PACKER SIMPSON, A.B., A.M., J.D., J.S.D., *Visiting Professor of Law*

BERNITA JEWELL DAVIES, A.B., LL.B., B.S.(Lib.), *Law Librarian and Assistant Professor of Library Science*

MARIAN HELEN MARTIN, A.B., *Secretary to the Dean*

DOROTHY JANE KUHN, B.S., J.D., *Assistant Editor of the Illinois Law Forum*



ALTGELD HALL

INTRODUCTION TO THE COLLEGE OF LAW

Development of Legal Education

Legal education in the history of the United States has had a slow development, but it has made rapid strides since the turn of the century. In 1900 preparation for the bar solely through study in a lawyer's office was common. What law schools there were had for the most part low admission requirements. Some offered but a one-year course, several gave work for two years, and only a few had adopted a three-year program.

In 1900 the Association of American Law Schools was organized. The College of Law of the University of Illinois participated in the organization of that Association and became a charter member. The Association took for its object the improvement of legal education in this country. It set up standards for membership and became a national accrediting agency for law schools. In 1921 the American Bar Association, through a formal resolution, established standards for legal education and expressed the judgment that every candidate for admission to the bar should give evidence of graduation from a law school complying with those standards. In 1923 the Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar of that Association, acting as a standardizing agency, gave its approval to a small number of schools. This College of Law was one of the group of schools initially approved by the Council.

The emphasis of the Association of American Law Schools and the American Bar Association in the standards they promulgated has been largely placed upon quantity factors, such as the period of time the student has to devote to his prelegal and law studies, the number of instructors a school must have, and the number of volumes and amounts of yearly expenditures required for its law library. The nation's better law schools have long met and far exceeded these quantitative requirements. In them, emphasis is shifting to qualitative factors. Now stressed are the quality of the student body and teaching staffs, the excellence of their teaching methods, the content of their study programs, and the cultural and ethical attitudes which they seek to inculcate in their students.

Purpose of the College of Law

The primary purpose of the College of Law is to train men and women for the practice of law. Training for this purpose has proved its value also for those who become judges, legislators, and teachers of law and for administrators in government and in private business. The College aims to maintain a program which will prepare men and women for any of these callings, and which will assist them in becoming leaders in public thought and in community service.

The College conceives its responsibility as embracing much more than the learning of legal rules and formulas. It seeks to guide students in discriminating among the diverse sources of law, in appreciating the function of law in the social order, and in aiding the law to keep pace with changing conditions. It endeavors to inspire a consciousness of the lawyer's responsibility for the rational development and improvement of law in its substance and its administration.

Instruction

Instruction in the College of Law is conducted by a faculty all of whom have had substantial experience in private practice, government service, bar association activities, or a combination of these. They include authors of the nation's leading law textbooks, treatises, and casebooks, as well as numerous law review articles.

Most classes are conducted by the "case method" — the oral examination and discussion, by students and professors, of judicial decisions, statutes, and other sources of law. In advanced classes, increasing use is being made of exercises in drafting and research, and of seminars in which students may lead as well as follow in the discussion.

Courses are offered in wide variety. Beginning courses, dealing with basic problems in contract, tort, crime, and procedure, are required of all students. Intermediate and advanced courses are generally optional. Essential fields of practice, typified by trusts, evidence, and corporations, are thoroughly covered, and, in addition, students are offered a wide choice of specialized courses such as those in municipal corporations, oil and gas, and insurance. They may also take courses dealing with the origins and ends of law, such as the development of the common law, the legal profession, and jurisprudence.

The Law Building

The Law Building was renamed Altgeld Hall in 1940 in honor of John Peter Altgeld, who as Governor of Illinois and a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois from 1893 to 1897 was instrumental in the founding of the College of Law. Constructed of Minnesota sandstone, the building is of modern Romanesque style. On the first floor are two large classrooms and lockers for students. On the second floor are one faculty office, the office of the Board of Student Editors, a faculty reading room, and two large reading rooms with a seating capacity of 165 persons. The library delivery room, on this floor, is open to the roof. The entrance to the book stack is from this floor. On the third floor are the administrative and faculty offices, a small classroom, and an assembly room with a seating capacity of 350 persons.

The Law Library

The Law Library contains over 84,000 volumes, including the reports of the United States Supreme Court and of the inferior federal courts, reports of the state courts of last resort in both official edition and National Reporter System, practically all of the published decisions of inferior state courts, and most of the English, Irish, Scotch, and British Colonial reports. In addition it contains the current statute law of the United States, the several states, and Great Britain; it contains approximately 10,000 volumes of older compilations and session laws. It has an extensive collection of encyclopedias, digests, legal services, treatises, casebooks, publications of federal and state administrative agencies, reports of bar associations and other professional groups, dictionaries, bibliographies, and more than 7,000 bound volumes of periodicals. Two hundred twenty-five periodicals are received currently. The fields of political science, sociology, economics, psychology, and other social sciences closely related to law are well represented. A small collection of recreational books is placed in the Law Library by the General Library every three months. Law students may also use the General Library which has a collection of over 2,550,000 volumes, and which is the largest state university library in the United States.

The Law Library has two large reading rooms connected by a domed foyer in which is located the loan desk and public catalog and reserve book shelves. The rooms* are attractively designed and furnished. All study tables are equipped with a serviceable system of fluorescent lighting.

A total of about 14,000 volumes of reports, digests, and encyclopedias most frequently used are placed upon open shelves in the reading rooms, making them easily accessible to the students.

SERVICES TO THE PROFESSION

University of Illinois Law Forum

Beginning in the spring of 1949 the College of Law will publish the *University of Illinois Law Forum*, a quarterly legal periodical devoted primarily to the problems of the Illinois bar. The *Law Forum* will be a departure from the usual type of law review, for each issue will consist of a symposium on a legal topic of current interest to the profession. Outstanding men in the particular fields will be asked to contribute to each issue. The first number of the *Law Forum* will deal with estate planning, to be followed by issues on Illinois administrative procedure and on real estate transactions. Each issue will also contain a student section consisting of comments on recent decisions and notes on interesting phases of the law.

Short Courses

The College of Law conducts periodic short courses designed to keep practitioners and teachers abreast of new developments in law and legal techniques. Advanced students are also admitted to the sessions.

Programs are planned by the staff of the College in consultation with a committee of lawyers of the state. Lectures are delivered by practitioners, by professors of this and other law schools, and by representatives of business or government. Sessions are of two to three days' duration.

During the year 1947-1948, short courses were given on the following topics: Labor Law: The Taft-Hartley Act; Federal Taxation; Future Interests; Traffic Court Problems and Procedures (Conference of Traffic Court Judges, Magistrates, and Prosecutors).

PREPARATION AND ADMISSION

Prelegal Study

The training of a lawyer begins long before he enters the College of Law. His effective pursuit of the profession will depend not only upon his mastery of rules of law, but also on his understanding of the physical and social worlds in which he lives, his ability to associate and work with others, his proficiency in verbal expression, and his disposition to accept and discharge responsibility. These capacities will also play a part in his successful completion of law courses.

Accepting these premises, good law schools everywhere require substantial prelegal study as a condition of admission to law study. For the same reasons, students should not choose their prelegal studies with exclusive regard to minimum requirements. Furthermore, present crowded conditions in this and other law schools may render it impossible to admit all students who meet minimum requirements. In such cases, the relative excellence of a student's qualifications may be one of the criteria applied in deciding which students will be admitted.

The College of Law has no specific requirements with regard to the courses chosen in prelegal study. It advises the prospective law student to choose his work, beyond those subjects prescribed in the college in which he is registered, from among the following fields: English, with emphasis on rhetoric and speech; political science; history, with emphasis on American and English constitutional history; economics; philosophy; psychology; sociology; and accounting.

Two subjects, English and accounting, have specific value as skills in the law. Proficiency in expression is paramount. Knowledge of accounting is today nearly indispensable. Students are advised also to include in their prelegal programs courses in the social sciences, and

those carrying majors in other fields should take as much work as possible in the social sciences.

The student should look upon the period of his pre-law-school education as an important phase of his preparation for the law, and he should plan his work accordingly. His attention is directed to the following choice of programs:

Entrance with a Baccalaureate Degree

A student who is admitted with a bachelor's degree from an undergraduate college is eligible for the three-year law curriculum. This alternative has the advantage of permitting a student to enjoy the cultural opportunity of a four-year liberal education or to attain proficiency in a vocational field which may be of professional use. For example, a student preparing for government service may obtain a bachelor's degree with a major in political science; a prospective tax lawyer may complete a bachelor's work in accountancy. Engineering and law, agriculture and law, and chemistry and law are good combinations in preparation for special fields of practice.

Entrance with Senior Standing

A student who enters the College of Law with senior standing but without a bachelor's degree is also eligible for the three-year curriculum. If his prelegal studies have been carefully chosen, he may also have acquired a considerable proficiency in a field of knowledge outside of the law.

Entrance with senior standing is recommended chiefly for the student who is in a college which permits him to count his first year of law work as credit for his undergraduate degree in arts or science.

This arrangement is permitted at the University of Illinois by the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, the College of Commerce and Business Administration, and the College of Agriculture. It is also permitted by some colleges not connected with the University; the student should inquire at his own institution.

Entrance with Junior Standing

A student who enters the College of Law with junior standing, after two years of college work, must enter the four-year curriculum. The total time spent in university education will normally be six years, the same as for a student who enters the three-year curriculum with senior standing after three years of college work. The added year of law study is used partly to supply the deficiencies of a student's prelegal studies, and also to permit a wider choice of studies in law subjects. If his work is satisfactory, the student will obtain a degree of Bachelor of Science in law after two years of law study, and a professional degree two years later.

This alternative is recommended for students who will want to study a wider range of law courses than is available in three years. It is also recommended for those who wish to pursue their prelegal studies in a curriculum which terminates in two years, as in a junior college, in the Division of General Studies of this University, or at the University's branches in Chicago and Galesburg.

Requirements Governing Applications for Admission

The College of Law is compelled because of lack of space and facilities in classrooms and library to limit its enrollment. To meet this situation it has adopted the following scheme for the admission of students:

1. Applicants must file requests for admission on forms furnished by the College not less than sixty days before the opening of the term to which admission is sought.¹

2. In selecting the persons to be admitted, preference will be given to applicants demonstrating the greatest ability, to veterans, and to residents of the State of Illinois. Nonresident applicants to be considered must present outstanding scholastic records.

General Requirements

Applicants to be eligible to apply for admission must have achieved a grade average of 3.5² in all college work taken and must meet the following quantitative requirements:

1. For Admission to the Four-Year Curriculum. — The completion in residence of one-half the number of hours required for a bachelor's degree at the University of Illinois or one-half the number of hours required for a bachelor's degree in a college approved by the University.³

2. For Admission to the Three-Year Curriculum. — Graduation from, or senior standing in, a college of the University of Illinois or a college approved by the University.

Special Considerations Applying to Veterans

A veteran is defined, for purposes of admission, as one who has had active service since September 16, 1940, in the Armed Forces of the

¹ In the academic year 1948-1949, new students will be admitted to the College at the beginning of the first semester (September, 1948) and at the beginning of the second semester (February, 1949). They will not be admitted (except as transfers from other law schools) to the summer session in 1949.

² When a student offers for admission work done at another college or university, the equivalency of his weighted grade average to that required of students in this University is determined by the University of Illinois. See statement under Examinations and Grades, page 12 of this Announcement, on the method of computing grade averages used by this University.

³ To meet this requirement, an applicant must submit at least 60 hours of approved college credit. Credit for work in non-theory courses (e.g., in non-theory courses in military science, hygiene, physical education, and vocal and instrumental music) is not acceptable unless such work was required, in which case it is acceptable up to ten per cent of the total credit offered for admission.

United States or one of its cobelligerents, and has been released or discharged therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable.

1. In meeting the general requirements stated above, a veteran who applies for admission:

(a) May count credit acceptable to the University of Illinois, based on an evaluation of educational experience, general educational development, and correspondence work taken while in the Armed Forces, provided that the applicant for admission has completed one academic year's work in residence in the University of Illinois or in a college approved by the University;

(b) Will be permitted to disregard the grades in work done before entering the service, provided that he has completed at least one academic year of college work after release from service with a grade average of at least 4.0.¹

2. A veteran may also apply for admission to the three-year curriculum upon satisfying all of the following requirements:

(a) Active service for at least twelve months during the period of actual hostilities;

(b) Attendance in residence for a period of two academic years in a college of the University of Illinois or in a college approved by the University, and the completion in residence of one-half of the number of hours required for a bachelor's degree by the institution attended;

(c) Attainment of a grade average in college work of at least 4.0.¹

In meeting the requirements of 2 (a) and 2 (b) above, the period a veteran was assigned for a course of education or training under the Army Specialized Training Program or the Navy College Training Program or as a cadet or midshipman in one of the service academies may be counted in satisfaction of either the requirement for resident study in an approved college or university or the requirement of one year's active military or naval service, but not both.

Directions to Candidates for Admission

Applicants must submit transcripts of all college work taken. Veterans must submit also photostatic copies of separation papers. Requests for admission must be filed on forms furnished by the College and must be submitted not less than sixty days before the opening of the term to which admission is sought. Applicants who are in the last semester of prelegal college work may submit for preliminary evaluation transcripts of all work completed at the time of application.

Applications should be sent to the Dean of the College of Law, Urbana, Illinois. Transcripts and separation papers should accompany

¹ When a student offers for admission work done at another college or university, the equivalency of his weighted grade average to that required of students in this University is determined by the University of Illinois. See statement under Examinations and Grades, page 12 of this Announcement, on the method of computing grade averages used by this University.

the application. Permits to enter are issued by the Director of Admissions and Records of the University.

Transfers from Other Law Schools

Students from law schools of approved standing who comply with the requirements for admission to this College may receive by transfer not to exceed two years of credit. The amount of credit given for work taken in another school is conditioned upon the standards of the school and the grades the student has received. As a rule, credit will be given only in subjects in which the applicant has secured a grade ten per cent above the passing mark; or, where the letter system of grading is employed, one letter above the passing grade.

Students in Other Colleges Electing Law Courses

Students registered in other colleges of the University who desire to enroll in courses in the College of Law must file applications on forms provided by the College and must present the usual evidence that they are qualified to enroll for law courses.

STUDY AND ACHIEVEMENT

Class Hours and Attendance

A full-time law student registers for twelve to fifteen class hours a week. Special permission is necessary in order to register for more than fifteen. To complete his course of study in the normal period, the student will need to average fourteen weekly class hours.

A student is expected to attend regularly the meetings of his classes, since absence results inevitably in his losing some of the benefits of the course. Moreover, a candidate for admission to the Illinois Bar must obtain a certification that he has been in "regular attendance" during the required period of legal study. A student may be dropped from any course in which his attendance is excessively irregular. Necessary absences may, of course, be excused.

Examinations and Grades

Grades, awarded for all course work, are based on written examination during or at the end of courses, on classroom recitations, and on exercises in drafting and research.

The grades given at the end of each course are A, Excellent; B, Good; C, Fair; D, Poor; E, Failure.

For the purpose of computing the average grade of a student a

system is employed in which the following values are assigned to the grades received: A equals 5; B equals 4; C equals 3; D equals 2; E equals 1.

A student in the College of Law will be dropped from the University: (1) if at the end of his first year of residence he has not secured an average of 3. in his work; (2) if at the end of any subsequent year of residence, except the final year of the curriculum in which he is registered, he has failed to secure an average of 3. in all of his law work taken up to that time; (3) if he has failed in any semester to pass in at least eight hours of the work in which he was registered; (4) if registered in less than eight hours in a semester he has not passed all his courses. A student who, at the end of the final year of the three-year or four-year curriculum, has failed to secure an average of 3. in all law work taken by him in this University will be permitted to continue in this College only by special permission granted on petition.

Honors

A student who has complied with the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Law, Bachelor of Laws or Doctor of Law and who has attained in all work done in courses offered in the College of Law and presented for the degree the average grade specified below, may be recommended by the University Senate for honors as follows: For an average grade of not less than 4.35, Graduation with Honors; for an average grade of not less than 4.75, Graduation with High Honors. The honors conferred shall be noted upon the diploma and the commencement program.

Order of the Coif

The Order of the Coif is a national honorary law fraternity, the first chapter of which was established in this College under the name of Theta Kappa Nu in 1902. Each year the local chapter elects to membership from the highest ten per cent of the senior class those students who are deemed qualified.

Harker Prizes

In 1934, Judge O. A. Harker endowed two annual prizes: (1) the annual income on two thousand dollars, to the senior law student making the highest average grade in law subjects during his entire course; and (2) the annual income on one thousand dollars, to the junior law student making the highest average grade in all law subjects taken up to the end of his junior year.

REQUIREMENTS FOR DEGREES

Bachelor of Science in Law (B.S.)

The degree of Bachelor of Science in Law is conferred on students in the four-year curriculum who obtain 58 law credits with a weighted average grade of at least C (3.) in such of those credits as were obtained in courses taken in this University. A candidate for this degree must also meet the general requirements of the University as to military science, hygiene, physical education, and rhetoric.

Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.)

The degree of Bachelor of Laws is conferred on students who secure a weighted average grade of at least C (3.) in credits obtained in law courses taken in this University, and who either (1) study law for a period equal to three academic years in the three-year curriculum and obtain 84 hours of law credit, or (2) obtain 112 hours of law credit in the four-year curriculum.

In order to count resident study in full satisfaction of the time requirement, a student must carry courses aggregating not less than ten hours a week each semester. Proportional credit toward the time requirement is awarded to students carrying less than ten hours a week.

Doctor of Law (J.D.)

The degree of Doctor of Law is granted to students who comply with the following conditions:

1. Secure the degree of Bachelor of Science in Law or a bachelor's degree in an approved undergraduate college.
 2. Complete the work required for the degree of Bachelor of Laws.
 3. Obtain a minimum average grade of B in the College of Law.
- If the grade is below B, the degree conferred is Bachelor of Laws.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

University of Illinois Law Forum

Since 1933 a Board of Student Editors has prepared and edited with the advice of the faculty the section on current law in the *Illinois Bar Journal*. This work will now be continued and expanded in the student section of the *Law Forum*. The Board is chosen on the basis of the best notes submitted in a competition in which all students who have attained a designated grade average are eligible. This work is an important part of the educational program of the College of Law and affords to the student a type of training which is a desirable supplement to the regular course work.

Junior Bar Association

The Junior Bar Association of the College of Law is an affiliate of the Illinois State Bar Association. Its purpose is to bring students into closer contact with the active bar of the state and to promote a consciousness of professional responsibility. Membership in it is open to all students and entitles members to many of the privileges of membership in the state organization. All the activities of the association, including regular programs, social meetings, moot-court competitions, and round-table discussions of current problems, are under the direction of student officers.

Moot-Court Competition

The Frederick Green Moot-Court Competition is conducted by a selected group of advanced students, under faculty supervision. It affords to first-year and second-year students an opportunity to participate in appellate moot-court arguments. Prizes are awarded to the winners of the competition. The student who places first in the second-year argument has his name engraved on the gold loving cup given by the Horner Chapter of the Nu Beta Epsilon law fraternity for that purpose, which is kept permanently in the Law Library.

EXPENSES AND AID

Fees

Deposit required of all students at time of first registration \$	5.00
Tuition fee. Law students who are residents of Illinois, except those holding scholarships, pay each semester a tuition fee of	40.00
Law students who are not residents of Illinois pay each semester a tuition fee of	80.00
Illini Union service charge, each semester	5.00
Library fee, each semester	8.00
Hospital and medical service fee, each semester	5.00 ¹

Scholarships

Harker Memorial Scholarships.—A limited number of scholarships under the Harker Memorial Fund are awarded to meritorious students eligible to admission or enrolled in the College of Law. This fund was created in 1939 through a declaration of trust by the Law Alumni Association of the University of Illinois in memory of Judge O. A.

¹ A student who presents evidence of participation in any other group insurance system providing the same benefits as those covered by the University fee may petition through the office of the Dean of Students for a refund of this fee.

Harker, who was a member of the faculty of the College from 1903 to 1926, and its Dean from 1903 to 1916 and again in 1920-1921.

Law Scholarships.—The Trustees of the University have established for the benefit of students in the College of Law a number of full-tuition scholarships, not exceeding four, and an additional number of half-tuition scholarships, not exceeding four. These scholarships are awarded at the close of each academic year, and are available for a succeeding year under the following faculty regulations:

1. The scholarships shall be given to the students in the College of Law having the highest averages in their law work in the two preceding semesters in which they were in attendance.

2. To be eligible a student must have been registered as a regular student in the College of Law both semesters, and have taken at least 26 hours of work of which not less than 20 hours must have been in law courses.

3. A student who does not return the following year may use his scholarship subsequently, provided a period of not more than one calendar year shall have intervened.

The following scholarships are available, among others, to law students:

General Assembly Scholarships.—One nomination may be made annually by each member of the General Assembly. These scholarships are available to students in any division of the University.

State Military Scholarships.—Acts of the General Assembly passed in 1919 and 1943 provide scholarships for veterans of World War I and World War II who, at the time of enlistment, were residents of Illinois or students in the University of Illinois. These scholarships exempt the holders from the tuition fee. In 1943, the General Assembly also established one scholarship in each county for descendants of veterans of World War I and one scholarship for descendants of veterans of World War II. These scholarships are awarded by competitive examination held on the first Saturday in June.

La Verne Noyes Scholarships.—These scholarships are made available under the will of La Verne Noyes to students in the University. They cover part of a student's fees for one year and are open to those who served in the army or navy of the United States of America in World War I, or to descendants of active participants in that war.

University Scholarships.—The Board of Trustees has established for each year ten scholarships, open to residents of Illinois. These scholarships exempt holders from the tuition fee as required in those colleges of the University which admit students directly from high schools. Awards are made on the basis of the scholastic promise and financial need of the applicant.

Loan Funds

The following loan funds established for the benefit of worthy students who are in need of financial aid in order to finish their courses are available to law students, among others:

Consolidated Loan Fund; Grace Darling Memorial Fund; Denison Memorial Fund for Worthy Seniors; Detroit Illinae Club Loan Fund; Samuel and Lydia Hare Student Loan Fund; Willis Prentice Kimble Loan Fund; William E. Levis Loan Fund; William B. McKinley Loan Fund; J. R. Morris Loan Fund; Loan Fund for Overseas Soldiers; Marcus Russell Loan Fund; Edward Snyder Fund; Henry Strong Educational Foundation; St. Louis Illinae Club Loan Fund; Woman's League Fund.

Self-Support

The study of the law makes such demands upon the student's time and energy that it is highly inadvisable for him to undertake earning a major part of his living expenses during the school year.

Students who find it necessary to earn a considerable portion of their living expenses while enrolled in the College of Law are advised to carry a reduced program of courses.

An employment bureau is maintained by the office of the Dean of Men of the University to advise and aid students in securing part-time employment. Applications should be made in person at that office, Room 116 Illini Hall. No charge is made for the service of the bureau.

CURRICULUM

Required Courses

For students in the three-year curriculum, the only required courses are those normally taken by the student in his first year of law study. They are as follows:

301-302 — Contracts A and B	307 — Personal Property
303-304 — Torts A and B	308 — Estates in Land
305 — Judicial Remedies	309 — Criminal Law
306 — Agency and Employment	310 — Constitutional Law

For students in the four-year curriculum, the required courses are as follows:

FIRST YEAR	SECOND YEAR
201 — Fundamentals of Accounting	306 — Agency and Employment
301-302 — Contracts A and B	309 — Criminal Law
303-304 — Torts A and B	
305 — Judicial Remedies	SECOND OR THIRD YEAR
307 — Personal Property	377 — International Law
308 — Estates in Land	
310 — Constitutional Law	FOURTH YEAR
311 — Development of the Common Law	378 — Jurisprudence

Selection of Courses in Advanced Years

After his first year, the student is permitted a choice of courses. In making his selection of courses in his second year, he should, however, aim to lay a proper foundation for more advanced fields of study. To that end he will ordinarily elect in that year such courses as trusts, pleading, evidence, property (including titles and vendor and purchaser), business associations, administrative law, wills, bills and notes, and federal taxation. Beyond the second year, a wide field of courses is open to him from which he may select, and, if he wishes, through which he may specialize.

Description of Courses

Below is a description of all courses currently offered in the College of Law. Lists showing the specific semester or summer term in which each course is offered during the current year are on page 22. The credit value in semester hours for each course is shown by the number in parenthesis.

301-302. Contracts A and B.—Patterson & Goble, *Cases on Contracts* (2d ed.). Offer and acceptance, consideration, seals, Statute of Frauds, third party beneficiaries, assignment, conditions, impossibility, anticipatory repudiation, and discharge; contract and quasi-contract distinguished, and measure of damages for each. (6). Professor GOBLE.

303-304. Torts A and B.—Thurston & Seavey, *Cases on Torts*. Trespass, conversion, negligence, defamation, disparagement of property, fraud, absolute liability, and torts requiring intentional invasions of various interests. (6). Professor WEISIGER.

305. Judicial Remedies.—Atkinson & Chadbourn, *Introduction to Civil Procedure*, and Walsh, *Cases on Equity*. Common-law forms of action, extraordinary legal remedies, equitable remedies, abolition of the forms of action, the merger of law and equity. (4). Assistant Professor CRIBBET.

306. Agency and Employment.—Conard, *Cases on Employment and Agency*. The liabilities of employers: vicarious liability for tort; statutory liabilities for workmen's compensation, minimum wages and social security taxes. The powers of agents to contract on behalf of their principals, and the liabilities of principals and agents to each other. (3). Associate Professor CONARD.

307. Personal Property.—Bigelow, *Cases on Personal Property* (3rd ed.). Concept of property; distinction between real and personal property. Elements of possession including acquisition of title to wild animals; protection of mere possessory interests. Legal relations incident to finding, bailments, liens and pledges. Acquisition of ownership by adverse possession, accession, confusion, judgment and satisfaction of judgment, and gift. Fixtures. Emblements. (2). Assistant Professor YOUNG.

308. Estates in Land.—Bigelow, *Historical Introduction to the Law of Real Property*, and Aigler, *Cases on Titles* (3rd ed.). Feudal tenures; seisin and possession; common-law estates and nonpossessory interests in land; Statute of Uses; creation of estates, fee simple, fee conditional, fee tail, determinable fees, life estates, estates for years, concurrent estates; modes of conveyance at common law, under Statute of Uses, and under modern statutes. (2). Professor SUMMERS.

309. Criminal Law.—Harno, *Cases on Criminal Law and Procedure* (2d ed.). The sources and purposes of the criminal law; the meaning of criminal responsibility; the characteristics of particular crimes. (3). Professor HARNO.

310. Constitutional Law.—Dowling, *Cases on Constitutional Law* (3rd ed.). The apportionment of governmental power between the United States and the states, and the limitations on power resulting from the contract, equal protection, and due process clauses. (4). Professor SULLIVAN.

311. Development of the Common Law.—Carlston, *Materials on the Development of the Common Law*. A study of the sources of the common law; feudalism and its effect upon land law and family law; history of the development of the courts, the origins of the jury, rôle and origin of equity. A further purpose of the course is to acquaint the student with the writings of such authors as Holdsworth, Maine, Maitland, and Pollock. (3). Professor CARLSTON.

314. Legislation.—Horack, *Cases on Legislation*. A study of legislative policies and procedures, of legislation as a source of law, of types of statutes, their structure, and of the problems of interpretation. (2).

321. Bills and Notes.—Britton, *Cases on Bills and Notes* (3rd ed.). Formal requisites of negotiability of bills; checks and notes; methods of transfer; bona fide purchase; rights and liabilities of parties. (3). Professors BRITTON and HOLT.

322. Sales.—Bogert, *Cases on Sales* (2d ed.). A study of rights and duties of parties under contracts relating to the sale of chattels, including the following problems and topics: transfer of the property interest in the subject matter of the contract; acquisition of property rights by third persons in the subject matter of the contract—estoppel and fraud; negotiable documents of title; conditional sales; trust receipts; performance of the contract; risk of loss; warranties; remedies of buyer and seller. (2). Assistant Professor YOUNG.

324. Business Associations.—Stevens & Larson, *Cases on Corporations*, the Uniform Partnership Act, and supplementary materials. Partnerships, corporations, and other types of business organization; how they are formed, and what rights and liabilities result. Exercises in planning business organizations and drafting documents. (3). Associate Professor CONARD.

325. Pleading.—Magill & Chadbourn, *Cases on Civil Procedure* (3rd ed.), and Sunderland, *Cases on Judicial Administration* (2d ed.). Formation of issues and exchange of information in advance of trial. (3). Professor CLEARY.

326. Evidence.—McCormick, *Cases on Evidence*. Principles governing the admission of evidence and the competency of witnesses. One hour each week is devoted to practice exercises. (4). Professor CLEARY.

327. Titles.—Aigler, *Cases on Titles* (3rd ed.). Adverse possession; prescription; execution of deeds; signing, sealing, acknowledgment, delivery, acceptance; subject matter, boundaries, accretion, exceptions and reservations; creation of easements by implication; covenants for title; estoppel by deed; priorities and recording systems. (2). Professor SUMMERS.

329-330. Trusts A and B.—Scott, *Cases on Trusts* (3rd ed.). A study of the jural relations between trustee and beneficiary, between trustee or beneficiary and third persons, between successive beneficiaries; of the rules governing the creation of express trusts for private persons, charitable trusts, resulting and constructive trusts; the transfer or extinguishment of the equitable interest; and the termination of the trust. (4). Professor SCHNEELY.

333. Persons.—McCurdy, *Cases on Domestic Relations* (3rd ed.). Marriage, separation, and divorce, property rights of married women, contractual and tort liabilities of one spouse to the other and to third persons. (2). Professor WEISIGER.

334. Criminal Law Administration and Procedure.—Harno, *Cases on Criminal Law and Procedure* (2d ed.), and other materials. Problems in the administration of the criminal law. A study of criminal procedure from arrest to the end of the prosecution in a court of review, with emphasis on procedure as a device for social regulation, and including an appraisal of aims and workings of probation, parole, and executive clemency. (2). Professor HARNO.

337. Vendor and Purchaser.—Handler, *Cases and Materials on Vendor and Purchaser*. The real estate contract: Statute of Frauds, performance of the contract, marketable title, rights of parties pending transfer of title, equitable conversion, remedies, and assignment of real estate contracts. (2). Professor SUMMERS.

351. Insurance.—Goble, *Cases on Insurance*. Personal and property insurance: formation of the insurance relation; concealment, warranties, representations; insurable interest; conditions; subrogation; waiver and estoppel; incontestability, the respective interests of the beneficiary, insured, insurer, assignee, and creditor, and facts constituting maturity in life, accident, fire, theft, liability, and collision policies. (3). Professor GOBLE.

352. Restitution.—Patterson, *Cases on Contracts II*, Vol. II. Contractual and quasi-contractual remedies (both legal and equitable) available because of duress, fraud, innocent misrepresentation, mistake, illegality, and economic compulsion in the formation and discharge of contracts and other transactions. (3). Assistant Professor CRIBBET.

353. Use of Law Books.—Textbook to be announced. Practice in the library in the use of statutes, reports, digests, encyclopedias, annotated cases, citation books, reference tables, indices, and textbooks. (1). Professor WEISIGER.

354. Seminar in the Legal Profession.—Cheatham, *Cases on the Legal Profession*, and other readings. A study of the traditions and ethics of the bar with special reference to modern controversies. (1). Professor HARNO.

356. Municipal Corporations.—Stason, *Cases on Municipal Corporations*. Creation and organization; powers; liability on contracts and in tort; property rights; revenue and indebtedness. (2). Professor WEISIGER.

357. Rights in Land.—Bigelow, *Cases on Rights in Land* (3rd ed.). Natural rights, profits, licenses, easements, covenants, rents, and waste. (3). Professor SUMMERS.

358. Oil and Gas.—Summers, *Cases on Oil and Gas*. Nature of the property interests in oil and gas; legal interests created by oil and gas leases; validity of leases; the habendum clause; the drilling and rental clauses; assignments of the interest of the lessor and the lessee; rents and royalties. (2). Professor SUMMERS.

360. Public Utilities.—Robinson, *Cases on Public Utilities* (2d ed.). Obligations of public utilities to serve without discrimination; reasonable rates; duty to extend facilities; the liability of the carrier of passengers and freight. (2). Professor SULLIVAN.

361. Mortgages.—Sturges, *Cases on Credit Transactions* (3rd ed.). A study of chattel and real estate mortgages, and conditional sales. (3). Professor HOLT.

362. Suretyship.—Sturges, *Cases on Credit Transactions* (3rd ed.). Suretyship, guaranty, and the accommodation contracts of negotiable instruments. (2). Professor HOLT.

363. Creditors' Rights.—Hanna & McLaughlin, *Cases on Creditors' Rights* (3rd ed.). Remedies of the delinquent debtor and his creditors—at law, in equity, and under the Bankruptcy Act; liquidation and rehabilitation; exercises in bankruptcy procedures. (3). Associate Professor CONARD.

364. Corporation Finance.—Stevens & Larson, *Cases on Corporations*, and

statutes and releases on securities regulation. Methods of financing corporations, as affected by corporation laws, securities regulation, and tax burdens. Research projects on various problems in the field of business organization. (3). Associate Professor CONARD.

365. Trials and Appeals.—McBaine, *Cases on Trial Practice* (2d ed.). Litigation from process through appeal, excluding pleading and evidence. (3). Professor CLEARY.

366. Legal Drafting and Office Practice.—A practical course on the drafting of legal documents; a study of the organization and management of a law office. (2). Associate Professor THOMAS.

369. Wills and Administration.—Costigan, *Cases on Wills, Descent, and Administration* (3rd ed.). Making, revocation, revival, and republication of wills; descent; administration of estates. (3). Professor SCHNEELY.

370. Future Interests and Restraints Upon Alienation.—Powell, *Cases on Future Interests* (2d ed.), and selected cases. A study of the various types of future interests in real and personal property recognized by law, and of the rules which determine the validity and effect of future limitations; of restraints upon the alienation of property interests; and trusts for the accumulation of income. (4). Professor SCHNEELY.

372. Trade Regulation.—Handler, *Cases on Trade Regulation*, and Supplement. Problems of the businessman, common-law restraint of trade, anti-trust laws, fair trade practices, trademarks, price discrimination, Federal Trade Commission. Emphasis will be placed upon the technique of handling problems in this field. (3). Professor CARLSTON.

373. Conflict of Laws.—Cheatham, Dowling, Goodrich & Griswold, *Cases on Conflict of Laws* (2d ed.), and 1947 Supplement. Problems from conflict of laws in jurisdiction of courts; foreign judgments; torts and workmen's compensation acts; contracts; sales and mortgages; family law; administration of estates; business organizations. (4). Professor HOLT.

375. Federal Taxation.—Magill & Maguire, *Cases on Taxation* (4th ed.). Federal income tax: constitutional background; what constitutes income as distinguished from gifts, etc.; whose income it is in relation to benefits and control; when is income realized or expenses deductible; when does income arise in connection with corporate distributions and reorganizations; capital gains and losses; deductions and credits; special problems relating to classes of taxpayers. Federal estate and gift taxes and brief reference to state inheritance taxes. General problems of tax practice and procedure. (3). Assistant Professor YOUNG.

376. State and Local Taxation.—Magill & Maguire, *Cases on Taxation* (4th ed.). Proper and improper purposes of taxation. General property tax and tax administration: levy, return, assessment; various problems of assessment; collection of taxes and taxpayers' remedies. Excise taxes: general nature; excise taxes on business concerns and transactions. Jurisdiction for purposes of general property and death taxes. (2). Assistant Professor YOUNG.

377. International Law.—Briggs, *The Law of Nations*, and Brierly, *The Law of Nations*. A study of special phases of international law, including its nature, sources, and subjects; jurisdiction and territory; law of treaties; treatment of aliens and law of international claims; pacific settlement of international disputes; and current developments. *Note:* This course is required of students in the four-year curriculum. (3). Professor CARLSTON.

378. Jurisprudence.—Hall, *Readings in Jurisprudence*. Nature of the law, legal methods, and the judicial process; review of the various theories of law and schools of jurisprudence and philosophy of the law; relation of law and social science. *Note:* This course is required of students in the four-year curriculum. (3). Professor CARLSTON.

379. **Administrative Law.**—Gellhorn, *Cases on Administrative Law* (2d ed.). The functions of administrative tribunals in federal, state, and municipal government, the procedure before such administrative tribunals, and judicial relief from administrative decisions. (3). Professor SULLIVAN.

380. **Labor Law.**—Sullivan, *Cases on Labor Law*. The law of industrial relations with special emphasis on recent cases and legislation; collective bargaining and labor contracts; wages and hours legislation; unemployment compensation. (3). Professor SULLIVAN.

385. **Probate Practice.**—James, *Illinois Probate Act, Annotated*, and other assigned readings. Consideration of the more common steps in probate proceedings, with practice in the use of forms and court appearances. (1). Professor CLEARY.

391-392-393-394. **Legal Problems.**—Preparation of comments on recent decisions for publication in the *University of Illinois Law Forum*. Open to students selected for superior achievement in two or more semesters of law study. (1). Assistant Professor CRIBBET and members of the staff.

Non-Professional Course

201. **Fundamentals of Accounting.**—(Same as Accountancy 201). A survey course required of students in the four-year curriculum. (3).

Schedule of Course Offerings by Terms

Regular Summer Term 1948

(July 19-August 14)

<i>Course No.</i>	<i>Course Name</i>	<i>Credit Hours</i>
1b.....	Contracts I.....	3
2b.....	Torts.....	3
7b.....	Titles.....	2
18.....	Wills and Administration.....	3
19.....	Business Associations I.....	4
29.....	Real Property II.....	2
31.....	Conflict of Laws.....	4
33.....	Administrative Law.....	3
45.....	Use of Law Books.....	1
54a-d.....	Legal Problems.....	1
61.....	Competitive Practices.....	2
64a.....	Taxation I.....	2
64b.....	Taxation II.....	2

Special Summer Term 1948

(August 16-September 11)

21b.....	Security II.....	2
24.....	Municipal Corporations.....	2
28b.....	Insurance (Property).....	2
60.....	Public Utilities.....	2

First Semester 1948-1949

301.....	Contracts A.....	3
303.....	Torts A.....	3
305.....	Judicial Remedies.....	4
306.....	Agency and Employment.....	3

<i>Course No.</i>	<i>Course Name</i>	<i>Credit Hours</i>
307.....	Personal Property.....	2
309.....	Criminal Law.....	3
311.....	Development of the Common Law.....	3
321.....	Bills and Notes.....	3
325.....	Pleading.....	3
327.....	Titles.....	2
329.....	Trusts A.....	2
333.....	Persons.....	2
351.....	Insurance.....	3
357.....	Rights in Land.....	3
361.....	Mortgages.....	3
363.....	Creditors' Rights.....	3
365.....	Trials and Appeals.....	3
366.....	Legal Drafting and Office Practice.....	2
369.....	Wills and Administration.....	3
373.....	Conflict of Laws.....	4
375.....	Federal Taxation.....	3
377.....	International Law.....	3
379.....	Administrative Law.....	3
380.....	Labor Law.....	3
391-393.....	Legal Problems.....	1

Second Semester 1948-1949

301.....	Contracts A.....	3
302.....	Contracts B.....	3
303.....	Torts A.....	3
304.....	Torts B.....	3
306.....	Agency and Employment.....	3
308.....	Estates in Land.....	2
310.....	Constitutional Law.....	4
321.....	Bills and Notes.....	3
322.....	Sales.....	2
324.....	Business Associations.....	3
326.....	Evidence.....	4
330.....	Trusts B.....	2
334.....	Criminal Law Administration and Procedure	2
352.....	Restitution.....	3
353.....	Use of Law Books.....	1
354.....	Legal Profession.....	1
358.....	Oil and Gas.....	2
362.....	Suretyship.....	2
366.....	Legal Drafting and Office Practice.....	2
370.....	Future Interests and Restraints Upon Alienation.....	4
372.....	Trade Regulation.....	3
376.....	State and Local Taxation.....	2
378.....	Jurisprudence.....	3
385.....	Probate Practice.....	1
392-394.....	Legal Problems.....	1

CALENDAR, 1948-1949

1948 — First Semester

September 11, 13, Saturday, Monday.....	Registration days.
September 14, Tuesday.....	Instruction begins.
November 24, Wednesday, 1 P.M.....	Thanksgiving vacation begins.
November 29, Monday, 1 P.M.....	Thanksgiving vacation ends.
December 18, Saturday, 1 P.M.....	Christmas vacation begins.
January 3, Monday, 7 A.M.....	Christmas vacation ends.
January 15, Saturday.....	Semester examinations begin.
January 25, Tuesday.....	Semester examinations end.

1949 — Second Semester

February 7, 8, Monday, Tuesday.....	Registration days.
February 9, Wednesday.....	Instruction begins.
April 14, Thursday, 1 P.M.....	Easter vacation begins.
April 18, Monday, 1 P.M.....	Easter vacation ends.
May 26, Thursday.....	Semester examinations begin.
May 30, Monday.....	Memorial Day.
June 4, Saturday.....	Semester examinations end.
June 13, Monday.....	Commencement Exercises.

1949 — Summer Session

June 20, 21, Monday, Tuesday.....	Registration days.
June 22, Wednesday.....	Instruction begins.

For further information regarding the College of Law,
address the
COLLEGE OF LAW, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
URBANA, ILLINOIS

For other catalogs and special circulars of the University,
address
THE DIRECTOR OF ADMISSIONS AND RECORDS
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
URBANA, ILLINOIS

The general offices of the University are open on weekdays
from 8 a.m. to 12 m. and from 1 to 5 p.m.;
Saturday, 8 a.m. to 12 m.



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COLLEGE OF LAW

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS BULLETIN

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS BULLETIN

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CONTENTS

	PAGE
BOARD OF TRUSTEES	2
FACULTY OF COLLEGE OF LAW	3
INTRODUCTION TO THE COLLEGE OF LAW	5
Development of Legal Education; Purpose of College of Law; Instruction; Building; Library	
SERVICES TO THE PROFESSION	7
University of Illinois Law Forum; Short Courses	
PREPARATION AND ADMISSION	8
Prelegal Study; Entrance with a Baccalaureate Degree; En- trance with Senior Standing; Entrance with Junior Standing; Requirements Governing Admission; Transfers from Other Law Schools; Students in Other Colleges Electing Law Courses	
STUDY AND ACHIEVEMENT	11
Class Hours and Attendance; Examinations and Grades; Honors; Order of the Coif; Harker Prizes	
REQUIREMENTS FOR DEGREES	12
Bachelor of Science in Law; Bachelor of Laws; Doctor of Law	
STUDENT ACTIVITIES	13
University of Illinois Law Forum; Junior Bar Association; Moot-Court Competition	
EXPENSES AND AID	14
Fees; Scholarships; Loan Funds; Self-Support	
CURRICULUM	16
Required and Recommended Courses; Description of Courses; Schedule of Course Offerings	
CALENDAR	24

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

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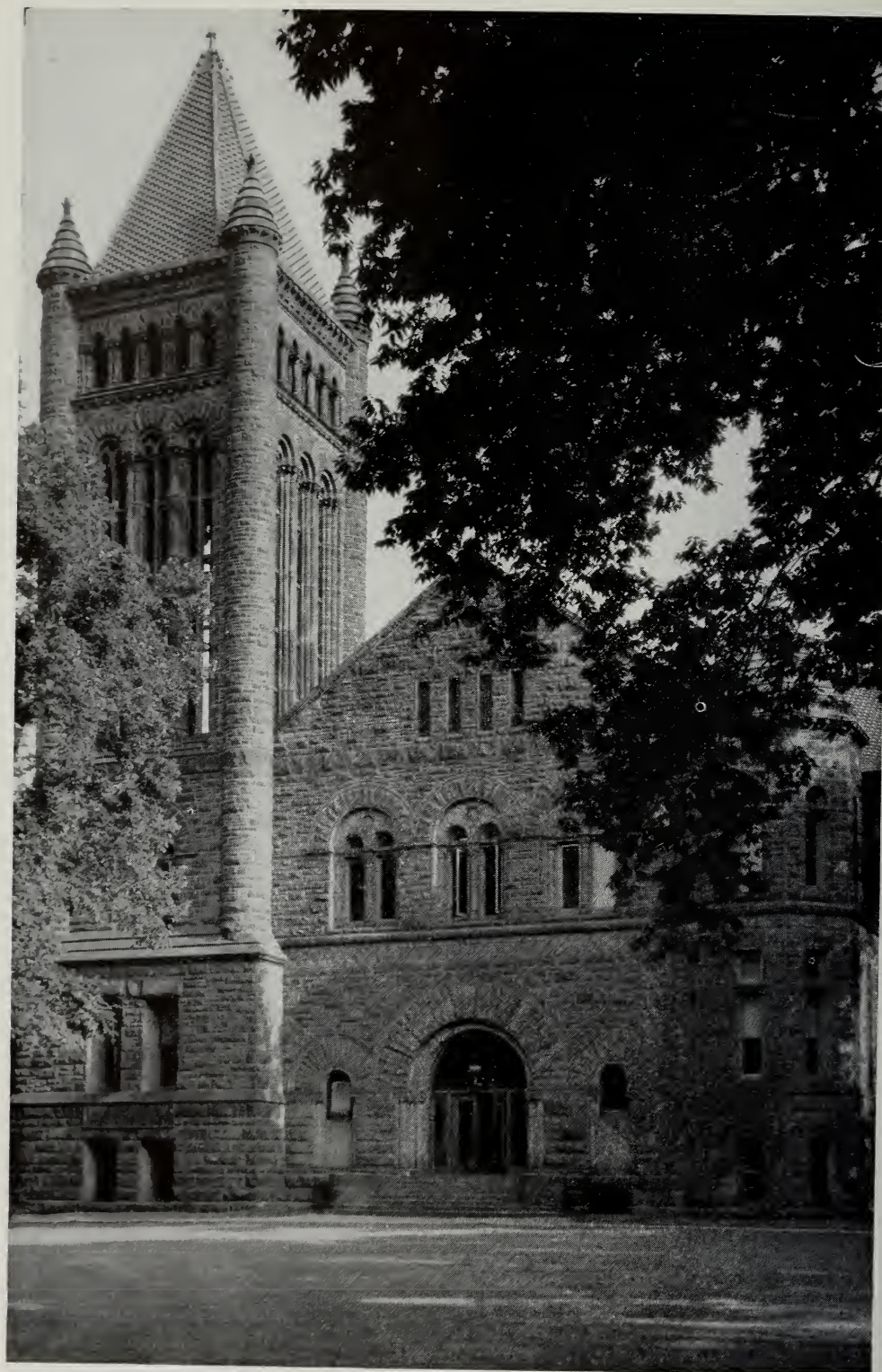
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DOROTHY JANE KUHN, B.S., J.D., *Assistant Editor of the Illinois Law Forum*



ALTGELD HALL

INTRODUCTION TO THE COLLEGE OF LAW

Development of Legal Education

Legal education in the history of the United States has had a slow development, but it has made rapid strides since the turn of the century. In 1900 preparation for the bar solely through study in a lawyer's office was common. What law schools there were had for the most part low admission requirements. Some offered but a one-year course, several gave work for two years, and only a few had adopted a three-year program.

In 1900 the Association of American Law Schools was organized. The College of Law of the University of Illinois participated in the organization of that Association and became a charter member. The Association took for its object the improvement of legal education in this country. It set up standards for membership and became a national accrediting agency for law schools. In 1921 the American Bar Association, through a formal resolution, established standards for legal education and expressed the judgment that every candidate for admission to the bar should give evidence of graduation from a law school complying with those standards. In 1923 the Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar of that Association, acting as a standardizing agency, gave its approval to a small number of schools. This College of Law was one of the group of schools initially approved by the Council.

The emphasis of the Association of American Law Schools and the American Bar Association in the standards they promulgated has been largely placed upon quantity factors, such as the period of time the student has to devote to his prelegal and law studies, the number of instructors a school must have, and the number of volumes and amounts of yearly expenditures required for its law library. The nation's better law schools have long met and far exceeded these quantitative requirements. In them, emphasis is shifting to qualitative factors. Now stressed are the quality of the student body and teaching staffs, the excellence of their teaching methods, the content of their study programs, and the cultural and ethical attitudes which they seek to inculcate in their students.

Purpose of the College of Law

The primary purpose of the College of Law is to train men and women for the practice of law. Training for this purpose has proved its value also for those who become judges, legislators, and teachers of law and for administrators in government and in private business. The College aims to maintain a program which will prepare men and women for any of these callings, and which will assist them in becoming leaders in public thought and in community service.

The College conceives its responsibility as embracing much more than the learning of legal rules and formulas. It seeks to guide students in discriminating among the diverse sources of law, in appreciating the function of law in the social order, and in aiding the law to keep pace with changing conditions. It endeavors to inspire a consciousness of the lawyer's responsibility for the rational development and improvement of law in its substance and its administration.

Instruction

Instruction in the College of Law is conducted by a faculty all of whom have had substantial experience in private practice, government service, bar association activities, or a combination of these. They include authors of the nation's leading law textbooks, treatises, and casebooks, as well as numerous law review articles.

Most classes are conducted by the "case method." Broadly conceived, the case method involves the study of judicial decisions, statutes, and other sources of law, and the discussion and critical analysis of these materials by students under the guidance of members of the teaching staff. In advanced classes, increasing use is being made of exercises in drafting and research, and of seminars in which students may lead as well as follow in the discussion.

Courses are offered in wide variety. Beginning courses, dealing with basic problems in contract, tort, crime, and procedure, are required of all students. Intermediate and advanced courses are generally optional. Essential fields of practice, typified by trusts, evidence, and corporations, are thoroughly covered, and, in addition, students are offered a wide choice of specialized courses such as those in municipal corporations, oil and gas, and insurance. They may also take courses dealing with the origins and ends of law, such as the development of the common law, the legal profession, and jurisprudence.

The Law Building

The Law Building was renamed Altgeld Hall in 1940 in honor of John Peter Altgeld, who as Governor of Illinois and a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois from 1893 to 1897 was instrumental in the founding of the College of Law. Constructed of Minnesota sandstone, the building is of modern Romanesque style. On the first floor are two large classrooms and lockers for students. On the second floor are one faculty office, the office of the Board of Student Editors, a faculty reading room, and two large reading rooms with a seating capacity of 165 persons. The library delivery room, on this floor, is open to the roof. The entrance to the book stack is from this floor. On the third floor are the administrative and faculty offices, a small classroom, and an assembly room with a seating capacity of 350 persons.

The Law Library

The Law Library contains over 88,000 volumes, including the reports of the United States Supreme Court and of the inferior federal courts, reports of the state courts of last resort in both official edition and National Reporter System, practically all of the published decisions of inferior state courts, and most of the English, Irish, Scotch, and British Colonial reports. In addition it contains the current statute law of the United States, the several states, and Great Britain; it contains approximately 10,000 volumes of older compilations and session laws. It has an extensive collection of encyclopedias, digests, legal services, treatises, casebooks, publications of federal and state administrative agencies, reports of bar associations and other professional groups, dictionaries, bibliographies, and more than 7,500 bound volumes of periodicals. Two hundred twenty-five periodicals are received currently. The fields of political science, sociology, economics, psychology, and other social sciences closely related to law are well represented. Law students may also use the General Library which has a collection of over 2,600,000 books and other library materials, and which is the largest state university library in the United States.

The Law Library has two large reading rooms connected by a domed foyer in which is located the loan desk and public catalog and reserve book shelves. The rooms are attractively designed and furnished. All study tables are equipped with a serviceable system of fluorescent lighting.

A total of about 14,000 volumes of reports, digests, and encyclopedias most frequently used are placed upon open shelves in the reading rooms, making them easily accessible to the students.

SERVICES TO THE PROFESSION

University of Illinois Law Forum

The College of Law publishes the *University of Illinois Law Forum*, a quarterly legal periodical devoted primarily to the problems of the Illinois bar. The *Law Forum* is a departure from the usual type of law review, for each issue consists of a symposium on a legal topic of current interest to the profession. Outstanding men in the particular fields are asked to contribute to each issue. In accordance with this scheme of publication, the Spring 1949 number of the *Forum* dealt with estate planning, and the Summer number with Illinois administrative procedure. The Fall 1949 issue will present a symposium on Illinois real estate transactions. Each issue also contains a student section consisting of comments on recent decisions and notes on interesting phases of the law.

Short Courses

The College of Law conducts periodic short courses designed to keep practitioners and teachers abreast of new developments in law and legal techniques. Advanced students are also admitted to the sessions.

Programs are planned by the staff of the College in consultation with a committee of lawyers of the state. Lectures are delivered by practitioners, by members of the staffs of this and other law schools, and by representatives of business and government. Sessions are of two or three days' duration.

During the year 1948-1949, short courses were given on the following topics: Trying Negligence Actions; Incorporating a Business.

PREPARATION AND ADMISSION

Prelegal Study

The training of a lawyer begins long before he enters the College of Law. His effective pursuit of the profession will depend not only upon his mastery of rules of law, but also on his proficiency in verbal expression, his understanding of the physical and social worlds in which he lives, his ability to associate and work with others, and his disposition to accept and discharge responsibility. These capacities will also play a part in his successful completion of law courses.

Accepting these premises, good law schools everywhere require substantial prelegal study as a condition of admission to law study. For the same reasons, a student should not choose his prelegal studies with exclusive regard to minimum requirements. Furthermore, present crowded conditions in this and other law schools may render it impossible to admit all students who meet minimum requirements. In such cases, the relative excellence of a student's qualifications may be one of the criteria applied in deciding which students will be admitted.

The College of Law has no specific requirements with regard to the courses chosen in prelegal study. It advises the prospective law student to choose his work, beyond those subjects prescribed in the college in which he is registered, from among the following fields: English, with emphasis on rhetoric and speech; political science; history, with emphasis on American and English constitutional history; economics; philosophy; psychology; sociology; and accounting.

Two subjects, English and accounting, have specific value as skills in the law. Proficiency in expression is paramount. Knowledge of accounting is today nearly indispensable. Students are advised also to include in their prelegal programs courses in the social sciences, and those carrying majors in other fields should take as much work as possible in the social science area.

The student should look upon the period of his pre-law-school education as an important phase of his preparation for the law, and he should plan his work accordingly. His attention is directed to the following choice of programs:

Entrance with a Baccalaureate Degree

A student who is admitted with a bachelor's degree from an undergraduate college is eligible for the three-year law curriculum. This alternative has the advantage of permitting a student to enjoy the cultural opportunity of a four-year liberal education or to attain proficiency in a vocational field which may be of professional use. For example, a student preparing for government service may obtain a bachelor's degree with a major in political science; a prospective tax lawyer may complete a bachelor's work in accountancy. Engineering and law, agriculture and law, and chemistry and law are good combinations in preparation for special fields of practice.

Entrance with Senior Standing

A student who enters the College of Law with senior standing but without a bachelor's degree is also eligible for the three-year curriculum. If his prelegal studies have been carefully chosen, he may also have acquired a considerable proficiency in a field of knowledge outside of the law.

Entrance with senior standing is recommended chiefly for the student who is in a college which permits him to count his first year of law work as credit for his undergraduate degree in arts or science.

This arrangement is permitted at the University of Illinois by the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, the College of Commerce and Business Administration, and the College of Agriculture. It is also permitted by some colleges not connected with the University; the student should inquire at his own institution.

Entrance with Junior Standing

A student who enters the College of Law with junior standing, after two years of college work, must enter the four-year curriculum. The total time spent in university education will normally be six years, the same as for a student who enters the three-year curriculum with senior standing after three years of college work. The added year of law study is used partly to supply the deficiencies of a student's prelegal studies, and also to permit a wider choice of studies in law subjects. If his work is satisfactory, the student will obtain a degree of Bachelor of Science in law after two years of law study, and a professional degree two years later.

This alternative is recommended for students who will want to

study a wider range of law courses than is available in three years. It is also recommended for those who wish to pursue their prelegal studies in a curriculum which terminates in two years, as in a junior college, in the Division of General Studies of this University, or at the University's branch in Chicago.

Requirements Governing Admission

The College of Law is compelled because of lack of space and facilities in classrooms and library to limit its enrollment. To be eligible to apply for admission, applicants must have achieved a grade average of 3.5¹ in all college work taken and must meet the following quantitative requirements:

1. *For Admission to the Four-Year Curriculum.* The completion in residence of one-half the number of hours required for a bachelor's degree at the University of Illinois or one-half the number of hours required for a bachelor's degree in a college approved by the University.²

2. *For Admission to the Three-Year Curriculum.* Graduation from, or senior standing in, a college of the University of Illinois or a college approved by the University.

In the selection of persons to be admitted, preference will be given to applicants demonstrating the greatest ability, to veterans, and to residents of the State of Illinois.

Applicants must file requests for admission on forms furnished by the College not less than sixty days before the opening of the term to which admission is sought.³ Applicants who are in the last semester of prelegal college work may submit for preliminary evaluation transcripts of all work completed at the time of application.

Applications should be sent to the Dean of the College of Law, Urbana, Illinois. Transcripts should accompany the application. Permits to enter are issued by the Director of Admissions and Records of the University.

Transfers from Other Law Schools

Students from law schools of approved standing who comply with the requirements for admission to this College may receive by transfer

¹ When a student offers for admission work done at another college or university, the equivalency of his weighted grade average to that required of students in this University is determined by the University of Illinois. See statement under Examinations and Grades, page 11 of this Announcement, on the method of computing grade averages used by this University.

² To meet this requirement, an applicant must submit at least 60 hours of approved college credit. Credit for work in non-theory courses (e.g., in non-theory courses in military training, hygiene, physical education, and vocal and instrumental music) is not acceptable unless such work was required, in which case it is acceptable up to ten per cent of the total credit offered for admission.

³ In the academic year 1949-1950, new students will be admitted to the College at the beginning of the first semester (September, 1949) and at the beginning of the second semester (February, 1950). They will not be admitted (except as transfers from other law schools) to the summer session in 1950.

not to exceed two years of credit. The amount of credit given for work taken in another school is conditioned upon the standards of the school and the grades the student has received. As a rule, credit will be given only in subjects in which the applicant has secured a grade ten per cent above the passing mark; or, where the letter system of grading is employed, one letter above the passing grade.

Students in Other Colleges Electing Law Courses

Students registered in other colleges of the University who desire to enroll in courses in the College of Law must file applications on forms provided by the College and must present the usual evidence that they are qualified to enroll for law courses.

STUDY AND ACHIEVEMENT

Class Hours and Attendance

A full-time law student registers for twelve to fifteen class hours a week. Special permission is necessary in order to register for more than fifteen. To complete his course of study in the normal period, the student will need to average fourteen weekly class hours.

A student is expected to attend regularly the meetings of his classes, since absence results inevitably in his losing some of the benefits of the course. Moreover, a candidate for admission to the Illinois Bar must obtain a certification that he has been in "regular attendance" during the required period of legal study. A student may be dropped from any course in which his attendance is excessively irregular. Necessary absences may, of course, be excused.

Examinations and Grades

Grades, awarded for all course work, are based on written examination during or at the end of courses, on classroom recitations, and on exercises in drafting and research.

The grades given at the end of each course are A, Excellent; B, Good; C, Fair; D, Poor; E, Failure.

For the purpose of computing the average grade of a student a system is employed in which the following values are assigned to the grades received: A equals 5; B equals 4; C equals 3; D equals 2; E equals 1.

A student in the College of Law will be dropped from the University: (1) if at the end of his first year of residence he has not secured an average of 3. in his work; (2) if at the end of any subsequent year of residence, except the final year of the curriculum in which he is registered, he has failed to secure an average of 3. in all of his law work taken up to that time; (3) if he has failed in any

semester to pass in at least eight hours of the work in which he was registered; (4) if registered in less than eight hours in a semester he has not passed all his courses. A student who, at the end of the final year of the three-year or four-year curriculum, has failed to secure an average of 3. in all law work taken by him in this University will be permitted to continue in this College only by special permission granted on petition.

Honors

A student who has complied with the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Law, Bachelor of Laws or Doctor of Law and who has attained in all work done in courses offered in the College of Law and presented for the degree the average grade specified below, may be recommended by the University Senate for honors as follows: For an average grade of not less than 4.35, Graduation with Honors; for an average grade of not less than 4.75, Graduation with High Honors. The honors conferred shall be noted upon the diploma and the commencement program.

Order of the Coif

The Order of the Coif is a national honorary law fraternity, the first chapter of which was established in this College under the name of Theta Kappa Nu in 1902. Each year the local chapter elects to membership from the highest ten per cent of the senior class those students who are deemed qualified.

Harker Prizes

In 1934, Judge O. A. Harker endowed two annual prizes: (1) the annual income on two thousand dollars, to the senior law student making the highest average grade in law subjects during his entire course; and (2) the annual income on one thousand dollars, to the junior law student making the highest average grade in all law subjects taken up to the end of his junior year.

REQUIREMENTS FOR DEGREES

Bachelor of Science in Law (B.S.)

The degree of Bachelor of Science in Law is conferred on students in the four-year curriculum who obtain 58 law credits with a weighted average grade of at least C (3.) in such of those credits as were obtained in courses taken in this University. A candidate for this degree must also meet the general requirements of the University as to military training, hygiene, physical education, and rhetoric.

Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.)

The degree of Bachelor of Laws is conferred on students who secure a weighted average grade of at least C (3.) in credits obtained in law courses taken in this University, and who either (1) study law for a period equal to three academic years in the three-year curriculum and obtain 84 hours of law credit, or (2) obtain 112 hours of law credit in the four-year curriculum.

In order to count resident study in full satisfaction of the time requirement, a student must carry courses aggregating not less than ten hours a week each semester. Proportional credit toward the time requirement is awarded to students carrying less than ten hours a week.

Doctor of Law (J.D.)

The degree of Doctor of Law is granted to students who comply with the following conditions:

1. Secure the degree of Bachelor of Science in Law or a bachelor's degree in an approved undergraduate college.
 2. Complete the work required for the degree of Bachelor of Laws.
 3. Obtain a minimum average grade of B in the College of Law.
- If the grade is below B, the degree conferred is Bachelor of Laws.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

University of Illinois Law Forum

A Board of Student Editors prepares and edits with the advice of the faculty the student section in the *University of Illinois Law Forum*. The Board is chosen on the basis of the best notes submitted in a competition to which all students who have attained a designated grade average are eligible. This work is an important part of the educational program of the College of Law and affords to the student a type of training which is a desirable supplement to the regular course work.

Junior Bar Association

The Junior Bar Association of the College of Law is an affiliate of the Illinois State Bar Association. Its purpose is to bring students into closer contact with the active bar of the state and to promote a consciousness of professional responsibility. Membership in it is open to all students and entitles members to many of the privileges of membership in the state organization. All the activities of the association, including regular programs, social meetings, moot-court competitions, and round-table discussions of current problems, are under the direction of student officers.

Moot-Court Competition

The Frederick Green Moot-Court Competition is conducted by a selected group of advanced students, under faculty supervision. It affords to first-year and second-year students an opportunity to participate in appellate moot-court arguments. Prizes are awarded to the winners of the competition. The student who places first in the second-year argument has his name engraved on the gold loving cup given by the Horner Chapter of the Nu Beta Epsilon law fraternity for that purpose, which is kept permanently in the Law Library.

Fees EXPENSES AND AID

Deposit required of all students at time of first registration \$	5.00
Tuition fee. Law students who are residents of Illinois, except those holding scholarships, pay each semester a tuition fee of	40.00
Law students who are not residents of Illinois pay each semester a tuition fee of	80.00
Illini Union service charge, each semester	5.00
Library fee, each semester	8.00
Hospital and medical service fee, each semester	5.00 ¹

Scholarships

Harker Memorial Scholarships. A limited number of scholarships under the Harker Memorial Fund are awarded to meritorious students eligible to admission or enrolled in the College of Law. This fund was created in 1939 through a declaration of trust by the Law Alumni Association of the University of Illinois in memory of Judge O. A. Harker, who was a member of the faculty of the College from 1903 to 1926, and its Dean from 1903 to 1916 and again in 1920-1921.

Law Scholarships. The Trustees of the University have established for the benefit of students in the College of Law a number of full-tuition scholarships, not exceeding four, and an additional number of half-tuition scholarships, not exceeding four. These scholarships are awarded at the close of each academic year, and are available for a succeeding year under the following faculty regulations:

1. The scholarships shall be given to the students in the College of Law having the highest averages in their law work in the two preceding semesters in which they were in attendance.
2. To be eligible a student must have been registered as a regular student in the College of Law both semesters, and have taken at least

¹ A student who presents evidence of participation in any other group insurance system providing the same benefits as those covered by the University fee may petition through the office of the Dean of Students for a refund of this fee.

26 hours of work of which not less than 20 hours must have been in law courses.

3. A student who does not return the following year may use his scholarship subsequently, provided a period of not more than one calendar year shall have intervened.

The following scholarships are available, among others, to law students:

General Assembly Scholarships. One nomination may be made annually by each member of the General Assembly. These scholarships are available to students in any division of the University.

State Military Scholarships. Acts of the General Assembly passed in 1919 and 1943 provide scholarships for veterans of World War I and World War II who, at the time of enlistment, were residents of Illinois or students in the University of Illinois. These scholarships exempt the holders from the tuition fee. In 1943, the General Assembly also established one scholarship in each county for descendants of veterans of World War I and one scholarship for descendants of veterans of World War II. These scholarships are awarded by competitive examination held on the first Saturday in June.

LaVerne Noyes Scholarships. These scholarships are made available under the will of La Verne Noyes to students in the University. They cover part of a student's fees for one year and are open to those who served in the army or navy of the United States of America in World War I, or to descendants of active participants in that war.

University Scholarships. The Board of Trustees has established for each year ten scholarships, open to residents of Illinois. These scholarships exempt holders from the tuition fee as required in those colleges of the University which admit students directly from high schools. Awards are made on the basis of the scholastic promise and financial need of the applicant.

Loan Funds

The following loan funds established for the benefit of worthy students who are in need of financial aid in order to finish their courses are available to law students, among others:

Consolidated Loan Fund; Grace Darling Memorial Fund; Denison Memorial Fund for Worthy Seniors; Detroit Illinae Club Loan Fund; Samuel and Lydia Hare Student Loan Fund; Willis Prentice Kimble Loan Fund; William E. Levis Loan Fund; William B. McKinley Loan Fund; J. R. Morris Loan Fund; Loan Fund for Overseas Soldiers; William T. Rogers Loan Fund; Marcus Russell Loan Fund; Edward Snyder Fund; Henry Strong Educational Foundation; St. Louis Illinae Club Loan Fund; Woman's League Fund.

Self-Support

The study of the law makes such demands upon the student's time and energy that it is highly inadvisable for him to undertake earning a major part of his living expenses during the school year.

Students who find it necessary to earn a considerable portion of their living expenses while enrolled in the College of Law are advised to carry a reduced program of courses.

An employment bureau is maintained by the office of the Dean of Men of the University to advise and aid students in securing part-time employment. Applications should be made in person at that office, Room 116 Illini Hall. No charge is made for the service of the bureau.

CURRICULUM

Required and Recommended Courses

For students in the three-year curriculum, the required courses are those normally taken by the student in the first year of law study. They are as follows:

FIRST SEMESTER	HOURS	SECOND SEMESTER	HOURS
Law 301—Contracts A.....	3	Law 302—Contracts B.....	3
Law 303—Torts A.....	3	Law 304—Torts B.....	3
Law 305—Judicial Remedies.....	4	Law 306—Agency and Employ-	
Law 307—Personal Property.....	2	ment.....	3
Law 309—Criminal Law.....	3	Law 308—Estates in Land.....	2
		Law 310—Constitutional Law.....	4

Students in the three-year curriculum are advised to take the following courses in their second year:

FIRST SEMESTER	HOURS	SECOND SEMESTER	HOURS
Law 324—Business Associations.....	3	Law 321—Bills and Notes.....	3
Law 325—Pleading.....	3	Law 326—Evidence.....	4
Law 327—Titles.....	2	Law 337—Vendor and Purchaser.....	2
Law 329-330—Trusts A and B.....	4	Law 369—Wills and Administra-	
Law 379—Administrative Law.....	3	tion.....	3
		Law 375—Federal Taxation.....	3

In the four-year curriculum students are required to take the following courses:

FIRST SEMESTER	HOURS	SECOND SEMESTER	HOURS
Law 301—Contracts A.....	3	Law 302—Contracts B.....	3
Law 303—Torts A.....	3	Law 304—Torts B.....	3
Law 305—Judicial Remedies.....	4	Law 310—Constitutional Law.....	4
Law 311—Development of the		Law 312—American Constitutional	
Common Law.....	3	Development.....	3
Law 315—Legal Writing.....	2	Law 316—Legal Writing.....	2

Students in the four-year curriculum are advised to take the following courses in their advanced work:

Second Year

FIRST SEMESTER	HOURS	SECOND SEMESTER	HOURS
Law 201—Fundamentals of Accounting.....	3	Law 306—Agency and Employment.....	3
Law 307—Personal Property.....	2	Law 308—Estates in Land.....	2
Law 309—Criminal Law.....	3	Law 321—Bills and Notes.....	3
Law 314—Legislation.....	3	Law 326—Evidence.....	4
Law 325—Pleading.....	3	Law 377—International Law.....	3

Third Year

Law 324—Business Associations.....	3	Law 337—Vendor and Purchaser....	2
Law 327—Titles.....	2	Law 369—Wills and Administration.....	3
Law 329-330—Trusts A and B.....	4	Law 375—Federal Taxation.....	3
Law 379—Administrative Law.....	3		

Fourth Year

Law 378—Jurisprudence.....	3
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Description of Courses

Below is a description of all courses currently offered in the College of Law. Lists showing the specific semester or summer term in which each course is offered during the current year are on page 22. The credit value in semester hours for each course is shown by the number in parenthesis.

301-302. Contracts A and B. Patterson & Goble, *Cases on Contracts* (3rd ed.). Offer and acceptance, consideration, seals, Statute of Frauds, third party beneficiaries, assignment, conditions, impossibility, anticipatory repudiation, and discharge; contract and quasi-contract distinguished, and measure of damages for each. (6). Professor GOBLE.

303-304. Torts A and B. Thurston & Seavey, *Cases on Torts*. Trespass, conversion, negligence, defamation, disparagement of property, fraud, absolute liability, and torts requiring intentional invasions of various interests. (6). Professor WEISIGER.

305. Judicial Remedies. Atkinson & Chadbourn, *Introduction to Civil Procedure*, and Cook, *Cases on Equity* (4th ed., special printing). Common-law forms of action, extraordinary legal remedies, equitable remedies, abolition of the forms of action, the merger of law and equity. (4). Assistant Professor CRIBBET.

306. Agency and Employment. Conard, *Cases on Employment and Agency*. The liabilities of employers: vicarious liability for tort; statutory liabilities for workmen's compensation, minimum wages, and social security taxes. The powers of agents to contract on behalf of their principals, and the liabilities of principals and agents to each other. (3). Associate Professor CONARD.

307. Personal Property. Bigelow, *Cases on Personal Property* (3rd ed.). Concept of property; distinction between real and personal property. Elements of possession including acquisition of title to wild animals; protection of mere possessory interests. Legal relations incident to finding, bailments, liens, and pledges. Acquisition of ownership by adverse possession, accession, confusion, judgment and satisfaction of judgment, and gift. Fixtures. Emblements. (2). Assistant Professor MARSH.

308. Estates in Land. Bigelow, *Historical Introduction to the Law of Real Property*, and Aigler, *Cases on Titles* (3rd ed.). Feudal tenures; seisin and possession; common-law estates and nonpossessory interests in land; Statute of Uses; creation of estates, fee simple, fee conditional, fee tail, determinable fees, life estates, estates for years, concurrent estates; modes of conveyance at common law, under Statute of Uses, and under modern statutes. (2). Professor SUMMERS.

309. Criminal Law. Harno, *Cases on Criminal Law and Procedure* (2d ed.). The sources and purposes of the criminal law; the meaning of criminal responsibility; the characteristics of particular crimes. (3). Professor HARNO.

310. Constitutional Law. Dowling, *Cases on Constitutional Law* (3rd ed.). The apportionment of governmental power between the United States and the states, and the limitations on power resulting from the contract, equal protection, and due process clauses. (4). Professor SULLIVAN.

311. Development of the Common Law. Knappen, *Constitutional and Legal History of England*, and Stephenson & Marcham, *Sources of English Constitutional History*. A study of the sources of the common law; feudalism and its effect upon land law and family law; history of the development of the courts, the origins of the jury, rôle and origin of equity. A further purpose of the course is to acquaint the student with the writings of such authors as Holdsworth, Maine, Maitland, and Pollock. (3). Associate Professor ERICKSON.

312. American Constitutional Development. Swisher, *American Constitutional Development*. A study of American constitutional history from Colonial America to the present time; the writing of the constitution; the constitution in a changing social and economic scene; the rôle of the courts in the development of constitutional law. (3). Assistant Professor FREIDEL.

314. Legislation. Horack, *Cases on Legislation*. A study of legislative policies and procedures, of legislation as a source of law, of types of statutes, their structure, and of the problems of interpretation. (3). Associate Professor COHN.

315-316. Legal Writing. Critical and intensive training in the use of legal language; exposition of legal and related materials, with emphasis on individual assignments. (4). Associate Professor COHN.

321. Bills and Notes. Britton, *Cases on Bills and Notes* (3rd ed.). Formal requisites of negotiability of bills; checks and notes; methods of transfer; bona fide purchase; rights and liabilities of parties. (3). Professor HOLT.

322. Sales. Bogert & Britton, *Cases on Sales* (2d ed.). A study of rights and duties of parties under contracts relating to the sale of chattels, including the following problems and topics: transfer of the property interest in the subject matter of the contract; acquisition of property rights by third persons in the subject matter of the contract—estoppel and fraud; negotiable documents of title; conditional sales; trust receipts; performance of the contract; risk of loss; warranties; remedies of buyer and seller. (3). Assistant Professor YOUNG.

324. Business Associations. Stevens & Larson, *Cases on Corporations*, the Uniform Partnership Act, and supplementary materials. Partnerships, corporations, and other types of business organization; how they are formed, and what rights and liabilities result. Exercises in planning business organizations and drafting documents. (3). Associate Professor CONARD.

325. Pleading. Cleary, *Cases on Pleading*. Formation of issues and exchange of information in advance of trial. (3). Professor CLEARY.

326. Evidence. McCormick, *Cases on Evidence* (2d ed.). Principles governing the admission of evidence and the competency of witnesses. One hour each week is devoted to practice exercises. (4). Professor CLEARY.

327. Titles. Aigler, *Cases on Titles* (3rd ed.). Adverse possession; prescrip-

tion; execution of deeds; signing, sealing, acknowledgment, delivery, acceptance; subject matter, boundaries, accretion, exceptions and reservations; creation of easements by implication; covenants for title; estoppel by deed; priorities and recording systems. (2). Professor SUMMERS.

329-330. Trusts A and B. Scott, *Cases on Trusts* (3rd ed.). A study of the jural relations between trustee and beneficiary, between trustee or beneficiary and third persons, between successive beneficiaries; of the rules governing the creation of express trusts for private persons, charitable trusts, resulting and constructive trusts; the transfer or extinguishment of the equitable interest; and the termination of the trust. (4). Professor SCHNEBLY.

333. Persons. McCurdy, *Cases on Domestic Relations* (3rd ed.). Marriage, separation, and divorce, property rights of married women, contractual and tort liabilities of one spouse to the other and to third persons. (2). Professor WEISIGER.

334. Criminal Law Administration and Procedure. Harno, *Cases on Criminal Law and Procedure* (2d ed.), and other materials. Problems in the administration of the criminal law. A study of criminal procedure from arrest to the end of the prosecution in a court of review, with emphasis on procedure as a device for social regulation, and including an appraisal of aims and workings of probation, parole, and executive clemency. (2). Professor HARNO.

337. Vendor and Purchaser. Handler, *Cases and Materials on Vendor and Purchaser*. The real estate contract: Statute of Frauds, performance of the contract, marketable title, rights of parties pending transfer of title, equitable conversion, remedies, and assignment of real estate contracts. (2). Assistant Professor CRIBBET.

351. Insurance. Goble, *Cases on Insurance* (2d ed.). Personal and property insurance: formation of the insurance relation; concealment, warranties, representations; insurable interest; conditions; subrogation; waiver and estoppel; incontestability, the respective interests of the beneficiary, insured, insurer, assignee, and creditor, and facts constituting maturity in life, accident, fire, theft, liability, and collision policies. (3). Professor GOBLE.

352. Restitution. Durfee & Dawson, *Cases on Remedies*, Vol. II — *Restitution*. Contractual and quasi-contractual remedies (both legal and equitable) available because of duress, fraud, innocent misrepresentation, mistake, illegality, and economic compulsion in the formation and discharge of contracts and other transactions. (3). Professor CARLSTON.

353. Use of Law Books. Weisiger, *Manual for the Use of Law Books* (3rd ed.). Practice in the library in the use of statutes, reports, digests, encyclopedias, annotated cases, citation books, reference tables, indices, and textbooks. (1). Professor WEISIGER.

354. Seminar in the Legal Profession. Cheatham, *Cases on the Legal Profession*, and other readings. A study of the traditions and ethics of the bar with special reference to modern controversies. (1). Professor HARNO.

356. Municipal Corporations. Fordham, *Local Government Law*. Creation and organization; powers; liability on contracts and in tort; property rights; revenue and indebtedness. (2). Professor KNEIER.

357. Rights in Land. Bigelow, *Cases on Rights in Land* (3rd ed.). Natural rights, profits, licenses, easements, covenants, rents, and waste. (3). Professor SUMMERS.

358. Oil and Gas. Summers, *Cases on Oil and Gas*. Nature of the property interests in oil and gas; legal interests created by oil and gas leases; validity of leases; the habendum clause; the drilling and rental clauses; assignments of the interest of the lessor and the lessee; rents and royalties. (2). Professor SUMMERS.

- 360. Public Utilities.** Smith, Dowling & Hale, *Cases on Public Utilities* (2d ed.). Obligations of public utilities to serve without discrimination; reasonable rates; duty to extend facilities; the liability of the carrier of passengers and freight. (2). Assistant Professor MARSH.
- 361. Mortgages.** Sturges, *Cases on Credit Transactions* (3rd ed.). A study of chattel and real estate mortgages, and conditional sales. (3). Professor HOLT.
- 362. Suretyship.** Sturges, *Cases on Credit Transactions* (3rd ed.). Suretyship, guaranty, and the accommodation contracts of negotiable instruments. (2). Professor HOLT.
- 363. Creditors' Rights.** Hanna & McLaughlin, *Cases on Creditors' Rights* (4th ed.). Remedies of the delinquent debtor and his creditors—at law, in equity, and under the Bankruptcy Act; liquidation and rehabilitation; exercises in bankruptcy procedures. (3). Associate Professor CONARD.
- 364. Corporation Finance.** Berle & Warren, *Cases on Business Organization*, and statutes and regulations on securities. Methods of financing corporations, as affected by corporation laws, securities regulation, and tax burdens. Research projects on various problems in the field of business organization. (3). Associate Professor CONARD.
- 365. Trials and Appeals.** McBaine, *Cases on Trial Practice* (2d ed.). Litigation from process through appeal, excluding pleading and evidence. (3). Professor CLEARY.
- 366. Legal Drafting and Office Practice.** A practical course on the drafting of legal documents; a study of the organization and management of a law office. (2). Associate Professor THOMAS.
- 369. Wills and Administration.** Costigan, *Cases on Wills, Descent, and Administration* (3rd ed.). Making, revocation, revival, and republication of wills; descent; administration of estates. (3). Professor SCHNEBLY.
- 370. Future Interests and Restraints Upon Alienation.** Powell, *Cases on Future Interests* (2d ed.), and selected cases. A study of the various types of future interests in real and personal property recognized by law, and of the rules which determine the validity and effect of future limitations; of restraints upon the alienation of property interests; and trusts for the accumulation of income. (4). Prerequisite: Law 329. Professor SCHNEBLY.
- 372. Trade Regulation.** Handler, *Cases on Trade Regulation*, and Supplement. Problems of the businessman, common-law restraint of trade, anti-trust laws, fair trade practices, trademarks, price discrimination, Federal Trade Commission. Emphasis will be placed upon the technique of handling problems in this field. (3). Professor CARLSTON.
- 373. Conflict of Laws.** Cheatham, Dowling, Goodrich & Griswold, *Cases on Conflict of Laws* (2d ed.), and 1947 Supplement. Problems from conflict of laws in jurisdiction of courts; foreign judgments; torts and workmen's compensation acts; contracts; sales and mortgages; family law; administration of estates; business organizations. (4). Professor HOLT.
- 375. Federal Taxation.** Magill & Maguire, *Cases on Taxation* (4th ed.). Federal income tax: constitutional background; what constitutes income as distinguished from gifts, etc.; whose income it is in relation to benefits and control; when is income realized or expenses deductible; when does income arise in connection with corporate distributions and reorganizations; capital gains and losses; deductions and credits; special problems relating to classes of taxpayers. Federal estate and gift taxes and brief reference to state inheritance taxes. General problems of tax practice and procedure. (3). Assistant Professor YOUNG.

376. State and Local Taxation. Magill & Maguire, *Cases on Taxation* (4th ed.). Proper and improper purposes of taxation. General property tax and tax administration: levy, return, assessment; various problems of assessment; collection of taxes and taxpayers' remedies. Excise taxes: general nature; excise taxes on business concerns and transactions. Jurisdiction for purposes of general property and death taxes. (2). Assistant Professor YOUNG.

377. International Law. Briggs, *The Law of Nations*, and Brierly, *The Law of Nations*. A study of special phases of international law, including its nature, sources, and subjects; jurisdiction and territory; law of treaties; treatment of aliens and law of international claims; pacific settlement of international disputes; and current developments. (3). Professor CARLSTON.

378. Jurisprudence. Hall, *Readings in Jurisprudence*. Nature of the law, legal methods, and the judicial process; review of the various theories of law and schools of jurisprudence and philosophy of the law; relation of law and social science. (3). Professor CARLSTON.

379. Administrative Law. Gellhorn, *Cases on Administrative Law* (2d ed.). The functions of administrative tribunals in federal, state, and municipal government, the procedure before such administrative tribunals, and judicial relief from administrative decisions. (3). Professor SULLIVAN.

380. Labor Law. Sullivan, *Cases on Labor Law*. The law of industrial relations with special emphasis on recent cases and legislation; collective bargaining and labor contracts; wages and hours legislation; unemployment compensation. (3). Professor SULLIVAN.

384. Seminar: The Legislative Processes. Analysis of the legislative processes in the Congress and the state legislatures, the growth of statutory law; assigned problems for individual research and bill-drafting, with emphasis on the development of professional skills in this field. (2). Associate Professor COHN.

385. Probate Practice. James, *Illinois Probate Act, Annotated*, and other assigned readings. Consideration of the more common steps in probate proceedings, with practice in the use of forms and court appearances. (1). Professor CLEARY.

386. Seminar: Federal Taxation Problems. Special problems in federal income and estate taxation; problems relating to the form of business organization; corporate mergers, reorganizations, and capital adjustments; disposition of business interests; sale and mortgage of real estate; marital deduction. (2). Prerequisite: Law 375. Assistant Professor YOUNG.

391-392-393-394. Legal Problems. Preparation of comments on recent decisions for publication in the *University of Illinois Law Forum*. Open to students selected for superior achievement in two or more semesters of law study. (1). Assistant Professor CRIBBET and members of the staff.

399. Research in Special Topics. Individual research on a special problem selected in consultation with instructor. (1 to 4). Members of the Staff.

Non-Professional Course

201. Fundamentals of Accounting. (Same as Accountancy 201). A survey course required of students in the four-year curriculum. (3).

Schedule of Course Offerings by Terms

Summer Session 1949

(June 18-August 13)

<i>Course No.</i>	<i>Course Name</i>	<i>Credit Hours</i>
302.....	Contracts B.....	3
304.....	Torts B.....	3
324.....	Business Associations.....	3
327.....	Titles.....	2
337.....	Vendor and Purchaser.....	2
353.....	Use of Law Books.....	1
361.....	Mortgages.....	3
365.....	Trials and Appeals.....	3
369.....	Wills and Administration.....	3
375.....	Federal Taxation.....	3
379.....	Administrative Law.....	3
386.....	Seminar: Federal Taxation Problems.....	1
391-394.....	Legal Problems.....	1
399.....	Research in Special Topics.....	1-4

First Semester 1949-1950

301.....	Contracts A.....	3
303.....	Torts A.....	3
305.....	Judicial Remedies.....	4
307.....	Personal Property.....	2
309.....	Criminal Law.....	3
311.....	Development of the Common Law.....	3
314.....	Legislation.....	3
315.....	Legal Writing.....	2
322.....	Sales.....	3
324.....	Business Associations.....	3
325.....	Pleading.....	3
327.....	Titles.....	2
329-330.....	Trusts A and B.....	4
333.....	Persons.....	2
358.....	Oil and Gas.....	2
360.....	Public Utilities.....	2
361.....	Mortgages.....	3
364.....	Corporation Finance.....	3
365.....	Trials and Appeals.....	3
366.....	Legal Drafting and Office Practice.....	2
372.....	Trade Regulation.....	3
373.....	Conflict of Laws.....	4
376.....	State and Local Taxation.....	2
377.....	International Law.....	3
379.....	Administrative Law.....	3
380.....	Labor Law.....	3
391-394.....	Legal Problems.....	1
399.....	Research in Special Topics.....	1-4

Second Semester 1949-1950

<i>Course No.</i>	<i>Course Name</i>	<i>Credit Hours</i>
301.....	Contracts A.....	3
302.....	Contracts B.....	3
303.....	Torts A.....	3
304.....	Torts B.....	3
306.....	Agency and Employment.....	3
308.....	Estates in Land.....	2
310.....	Constitutional Law.....	4
312.....	American Constitutional Development.....	3
316.....	Legal Writing.....	2
321.....	Bills and Notes.....	3
326.....	Evidence.....	4
334.....	Criminal Law Administration and Procedure.....	2
337.....	Vendor and Purchaser.....	2
351.....	Insurance.....	3
352.....	Restitution.....	3
353.....	Use of Law Books.....	1
354.....	Seminar in the Legal Profession.....	1
356.....	Municipal Corporations.....	2
357.....	Rights in Land.....	3
362.....	Suretyship.....	2
363.....	Creditors' Rights.....	3
366.....	Legal Drafting and Office Practice.....	2
369.....	Wills and Administration.....	3
370.....	Future Interests and Restraints Upon Alienation.....	4
375.....	Federal Taxation.....	3
378.....	Jurisprudence.....	3
384.....	Seminar: The Legislative Processes.....	2
386.....	Seminar: Federal Taxation Problems.....	2
391-394.....	Legal Problems.....	1
399.....	Research in Special Topics.....	1-4

CALENDAR, 1949-1950

1949 — First Semester

September 17, 19, Saturday, Monday.....	Registration days.
September 20, Tuesday.....	Instruction begins.
November 23, Wednesday, 1 P.M.....	Thanksgiving vacation begins.
November 28, Monday, 1 P.M.....	Thanksgiving vacation ends.
December 21, Wednesday, 7 A.M.....	Christmas vacation begins.
January 3, Tuesday, 1 P.M.....	Christmas vacation ends.
January 23, Monday.....	Semester examinations begin.
January 31, Tuesday.....	Semester examinations end.
February 12, Sunday.....	Commencement Exercises.

1950 — Second Semester

February 11, 13, Saturday, Monday.....	Registration days.
February 14, Tuesday.....	Instruction begins.
April 6, Thursday, 1 P.M.....	Easter vacation begins.
April 11, Tuesday, 1 P.M.....	Easter vacation ends.
May 30, Tuesday.....	Memorial Day.
June 2, Friday.....	Semester examinations begin.
June 10, Saturday.....	Semester examinations end.
June 18, Sunday.....	Commencement Exercises.

1950 — Summer Session

June 24, 26, Saturday, Monday.....	Registration days.
June 27, Tuesday.....	Instruction begins.
August 19, Saturday.....	Session ends.

For further information regarding the College of Law,
address the
COLLEGE OF LAW, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
URBANA, ILLINOIS

For other catalogs and special circulars of the University,
address
THE DIRECTOR OF ADMISSIONS AND RECORDS
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
URBANA, ILLINOIS

The general offices of the University are open on weekdays
from 8 a.m. to 12 m. and from 1 to 5 p.m.,
Saturday, 8 a.m. to 12 m.

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS BULLETIN

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Announcement
1951-1952

Catalog
1950-1951



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS BULLETIN

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1951-52

CONTENTS

Board of Trustees	2
Faculty of College of Law	3
Introduction to the College of Law	5
Development of Legal Education; Purpose of the College of Law; Instruction; Building; Library	
Services to the Profession	7
University of Illinois Law Forum; Short Courses	
Preparation and Admission	8
Prelegal Study; Entrance with a Baccalaureate Degree; Entrance with Senior Standing; Entrance with Junior Standing; Admission to Undergraduate Curricula; Transfers from Other Law Schools; Students in Other Colleges Electing Law Courses	
Study and Achievement	11
Class Hours and Attendance; Examinations and Grades; Honors; Order of the Coif; Harker Prizes; Waterman Prizes	
Requirements for Undergraduate Degrees	13
Bachelor of Science in Law; Bachelor of Laws	
Graduate Study	13
Master of Laws; Doctor of the Science of Law	
Student Activities	14
University of Illinois Law Forum; Junior Bar Association; Moot-Court Competition	
Expenses and Aid	15
Fees; Scholarships; Loan Funds; Self-Support; Placement Service	
Curriculum	18
Required and Recommended Courses; Description of Courses; Schedule of Course Offerings	
Calendar	27

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Members ex Officio

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Vernon L. Nickell, Superintendent of Public Instruction.....Springfield

Elected Members

(Term 1947-1953)

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Mrs. Doris S. Holt.....330 E. Sixth Street, Flora
Park Livingston.....20 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago 6

(Term 1949-1955)

Wirt Herrick.....120½ E. Main Street, Clinton
Robert Z. Hickman.....1202 First National Bank Building, Danville
Mrs. Frances B. Watkins.....5831 Blackstone Avenue, Chicago 37

(Term 1951-1957)

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Wayne A. Johnston.....135 E. Eleventh Place, Chicago 5
Herbert B. Megran.....300 W. Front Street, Harvard

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Lloyd Morey, Comptroller.....Urbana

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Coleman Roberts Griffith, Ph.D., LL.D., Provost
Fred Harold Turner, Ph.D., Dean of Students
George Philip Tuttle, B.S., Director of Admissions and Records

THE FACULTY OF THE COLLEGE OF LAW

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Frederick Green, A.M., LL.B., *Professor of Law*, Emeritus

Walter Lee Summers, A.B., LL.B., J.D., *Professor of Law*

George Washington Goble, A.B., LL.B., *Professor of Law*

William Everett Britton, A.M., J.D., *Professor of Law*

Oliver LeRoy McCaskill, Ph.B., J.D., *Professor of Law*, Emeritus

George Bates Weisiger, B.S., LL.B., J.D., *Professor of Law*

Merrill Isaac Schnebly, A.B., J.D., J.S.D., *Professor of Law*

Harold Wright Holt, A.B., LL.B., S.J.D., *Professor of Law*

Edward Waite Cleary, A.B., J.D., J.S.D., *Professor of Law*

Kenneth Smith Carlston, A.M., LL.B., *Professor of Law*

Russell Neil Sullivan, A.B., LL.B., LL.M., *Professor of Law* (on leave of absence first semester of 1950-1951)

Alfred Fletcher Conard, A.B., LL.B., LL.M., J.S.D., *Professor of Law*

James Gladwyn Thomas, A.B., J.D., *Professor of Law*

Rubin Goodman Cohn, A.B., LL.B., *Professor of Law*

Ralph Frederick Lesemann, A.B., J.D., *Professor of Law and Legal Counsel*

Jesse Nelson Young, B.S., C.P.A., LL.B., *Associate Professor of Law*

John Edward Cribbet, A.B., J.D., *Associate Professor of Law*

Charles Henry Bowman, B.S., J.D., *Assistant Professor of Law*

Richard Joseph Faletti, B.S., J.D., *Assistant Professor of Law*

Participating Staff Members from Other Departments

Charles Mayard Kneier, Ph.D., J.D., *Professor of Political Science*

Robert I. Dickey, Ph.D., C.P.A., *Professor of Accountancy*

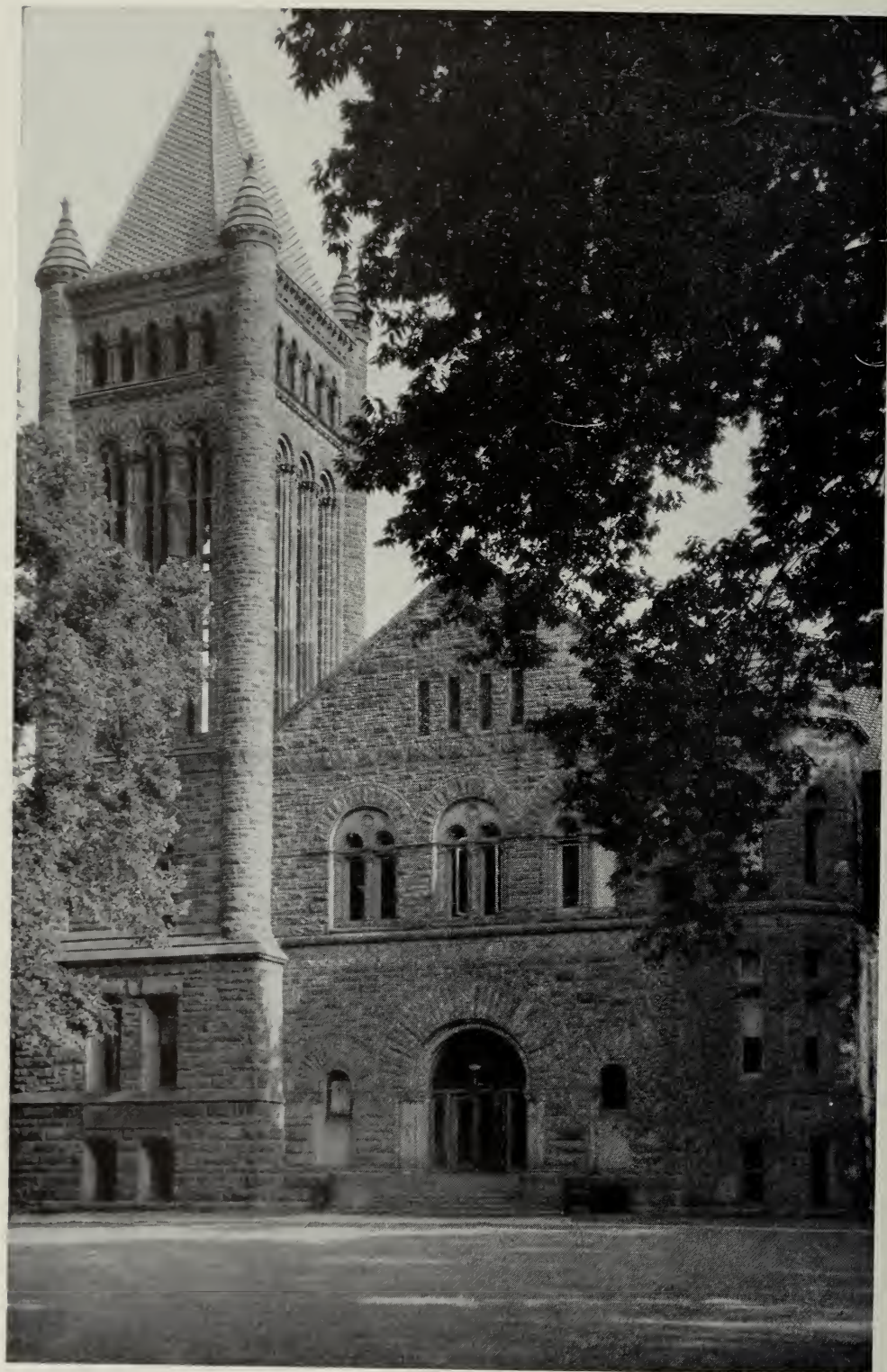
Edgar L. Erickson, Ph.D., *Associate Professor of History*

Frank Freidel, Ph.D., *Assistant Professor of History*

Bernita Jewell Davies, A.B., LL.B., B.S.(Lib.), *Law Librarian and Assistant Professor of Library Science*

Marian Helen Martin, A.B., *Secretary to the Dean*

Emma Joy Hughes, A.B., *Assistant Editor of the University of Illinois Law Forum*



ALTGELD HALL

INTRODUCTION TO THE COLLEGE OF LAW

Development of Legal Education

Legal education in the history of the United States has had a slow development, but it has made rapid strides since the turn of the century. In 1900 preparation for the bar solely through study in a lawyer's office was common. What law schools there were had for the most part low admission requirements. Some offered but a one-year course, several gave work for two years, and only a few had adopted a three-year program.

In 1900 the Association of American Law Schools was organized. The College of Law of the University of Illinois participated in the organization of that Association and became a charter member. The Association took for its object the improvement of legal education in this country. It set up standards for membership and became a national accrediting agency for law schools. In 1921 the American Bar Association, through a formal resolution, established standards for legal education and expressed the judgment that every candidate for admission to the bar should give evidence of graduation from a law school complying with those standards. In 1923 the Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar of that Association, acting as a standardizing agency, gave its approval to a small number of schools. This College of Law was one of the group of schools initially approved by the Council.

The emphasis of the Association of American Law Schools and the American Bar Association in the standards they promulgated has been largely placed upon quantity factors, such as the period of time the student has to devote to his prelegal and law studies, the number of instructors a school must have, and the number of volumes and amounts of yearly expenditures required for its law library. The nation's better law schools have long met and far exceeded these quantitative requirements. In them, emphasis is shifting to qualitative factors. Now stressed are the quality of the student body and teaching staffs, the excellence of their teaching methods, the content of their study programs, and the cultural and ethical attitudes which they seek to inculcate in their students.

Purpose of the College of Law

The primary purpose of the College of Law is to train men and women for the practice of law. Training for this purpose has proved its value also for those who become judges, legislators, and teachers of law and for administrators in government and in private business. The College aims to maintain a program which will prepare men and women for any of these callings, and which will assist them in becoming leaders in public thought and in community service.

The College conceives its responsibility as embracing much more than the learning of legal rules and formulas. It seeks to guide students in

discriminating among the diverse sources of law, in appreciating the function of law in the social order, and in aiding the law to keep pace with changing conditions. It endeavors to inspire a consciousness of the lawyer's responsibility for the rational development and improvement of law in its substance and its administration.

Instruction

Instruction in the College of Law is conducted by a faculty all of whom have had substantial experience in private practice, government service, bar association activities, or a combination of these. They include authors of the nation's leading law textbooks, treatises, and casebooks, as well as numerous law review articles.

Most classes are conducted by the "case method." Broadly conceived, the case method involves the study of judicial decisions, statutes, and other sources of law, and the discussion and critical analysis of these materials by students under the guidance of members of the teaching staff. In advanced classes, increasing use is being made of exercises in drafting and research, and of seminars in which students may lead as well as follow in the discussion.

Courses are offered in wide variety. Beginning courses, dealing with basic problems in contract, tort, crime, and procedure, are required of all students. Intermediate and advanced courses are generally optional. Essential fields of practice, typified by trusts, evidence, and corporations, are thoroughly covered, and, in addition, students are offered a wide choice of specialized courses such as those in municipal corporations, oil and gas, and insurance. They may also take courses dealing with the origins and ends of law, such as the development of the common law, the legal profession, and jurisprudence.

The Law Building

The Law Building was renamed Altgeld Hall in 1940 in honor of John Peter Altgeld, who as Governor of Illinois and a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois from 1893 to 1897 was instrumental in the founding of the College of Law. Constructed of Minnesota sandstone, the building is of modern Romanesque style. On the first floor are two large classrooms and lockers for students. On the second floor are one faculty office, the office of the Board of Student Editors, a faculty reading room, and two large reading rooms with a seating capacity of 165 persons. The library delivery room, on this floor, is open to the roof. The entrance to the book stack is from this floor. On the third floor are the administrative and faculty offices, a small classroom, and an assembly room with a seating capacity of 350 persons.

The Law Library

The Law Library contains over 95,000 volumes, including the reports of the United States Supreme Court and of the inferior federal courts, reports of the state courts of last resort in both official edition and National Reporter System, the published decisions of inferior state courts, and the English, Irish, Scotch, and British Colonial reports. In addition it contains the current statute law of the United States, the several states, and Great Britain; it contains approximately 10,000 volumes of older compilations and session laws. It has an extensive collection of encyclopedias, digests, legal services, treatises, casebooks, publications of federal and state administrative agencies, reports of bar associations and other professional groups, dictionaries, bibliographies, and more than 7,800 bound volumes of periodicals. Two hundred twenty-five periodicals are received currently. The fields of political science, sociology, economics, psychology, and other social sciences closely related to law are well represented. Law students may also use the General Library which has a collection of over 2,950,000 books and other library materials, and which is the largest state university library in the United States.

The Law Library has two large reading rooms connected by a domed foyer in which is located the loan desk and public catalog and reserve book shelves. The rooms are attractively designed and furnished. All study tables are equipped with a serviceable system of fluorescent lighting.

A total of about 14,000 volumes of reports, digests, and encyclopedias most frequently used are placed upon open shelves in the reading rooms, making them easily accessible to the students.

SERVICES TO THE PROFESSION

University of Illinois Law Forum

The College of Law publishes the *University of Illinois Law Forum*, a quarterly legal periodical devoted primarily to the problems of the Illinois bar. The *Law Forum* is a departure from the usual type of law review, for each issue consists of a symposium on a legal topic of current interest to the profession. Outstanding men in the particular fields are asked to contribute to each issue. In accordance with this scheme of publication, the 1949 issues of the *Forum* dealt successively with Estate Planning, Illinois Administrative Procedure, Illinois Real Estate Transactions, and Divorce and Separate Maintenance in Illinois. Two issues, Spring and Summer 1950, were devoted to Discovery Practice in Illinois. The Fall 1950 issue presented a symposium on the Drafting of Wills in Illinois. The Winter 1950 issue presented one on Anti-Trust Law. Each issue also contains a student section consisting of comments on recent decisions and notes on interesting phases of the law.

Short Courses

The College of Law conducts periodic short courses designed to keep practitioners and teachers abreast of new developments in law and legal techniques. Advanced students are also admitted to the sessions.

Programs are planned by the staff of the College in consultation with a committee of lawyers of the state. Lectures are delivered by practitioners, by members of the staffs of this and other law schools, and by representatives of business and government. Sessions are of two or three days' duration.

During the year 1949-1950, short courses were given on the following topics: School and Municipal Finance; Trial Evidence; Drafting Legal Documents. The topics for 1950-1951 were: Legal Problems of Small Business Organization; Title Examination; Judicial Conference for Traffic Court Judges and Prosecutors.

PREPARATION AND ADMISSION

Prelegal Study

The training of a lawyer begins long before he enters the College of Law. His effective pursuit of the profession will depend not only upon his mastery of rules of law, but also on his proficiency in verbal expression, his understanding of the physical and social worlds in which he lives, his ability to associate and work with others, and his disposition to accept and discharge responsibility. These capacities will also play a part in his successful completion of law courses.

Accepting these premises, good law schools everywhere require substantial prelegal study as a condition of admission to law study. For the same reasons, a student should not choose his prelegal studies with exclusive regard to minimum requirements. Furthermore, present crowded conditions in this and other law schools may render it impossible to admit all students who meet minimum requirements. In such cases, the relative excellence of a student's qualifications may be one of the criteria applied in deciding which students will be admitted.

The College of Law has no specific requirements with regard to the courses chosen in prelegal study. It advises the prospective law student to choose his work, beyond those subjects prescribed in the college in which he is registered, from among the following fields: English, with emphasis on rhetoric and speech; political science; history, with emphasis on American and English constitutional history; economics; philosophy; psychology; sociology; and accounting.

Two subjects, English and accounting, have specific value as skills in the law. Proficiency in expression is paramount. Knowledge of accounting is today nearly indispensable. Students are advised also to include in their prelegal programs courses in the social sciences, and those carrying

majors in other fields should take as much work as possible in the social science area.

The student should look upon the period of his pre-law-school education as an important phase of his preparation for the law, and he should plan his course of study accordingly. To be eligible for admission to the College of Law, a student must have completed a program of college work and have achieved a minimum grade average in that work. (The conditions of admission are set out under the heading, Admission to Undergraduate Curricula.)

Attention is directed to the following choice of programs:

Entrance with a Baccalaureate Degree

A student who is admitted with a bachelor's degree from an undergraduate college is eligible for the three-year law curriculum. This alternative has the advantage of permitting a student to enjoy the cultural opportunity of a four-year liberal education or to attain proficiency in a vocational field which may be of professional use. For example, a student preparing for government service may obtain a bachelor's degree with a major in political science; a prospective tax lawyer may secure one in accountancy. Engineering and law, agriculture and law, and chemistry and law are good combinations in preparation for special fields of practice.

Entrance with Senior Standing

A student who has senior standing in an approved college or university and who has achieved the required grade average in his college work is also eligible for the three-year curriculum. Entrance with senior standing is recommended chiefly for the student who is in a college which permits him to count his first year of law work as credit for his undergraduate degree in arts or science.

This arrangement is permitted at the University of Illinois by the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, the College of Commerce and Business Administration, and the College of Agriculture. It is also permitted by some colleges not connected with the University; the student should inquire at his own institution.

Entrance with Junior Standing¹

A student who is admitted to the College of Law with junior standing, after two years of college work, must enter the four-year curriculum. The total time spent in university education will normally be six years, the same as for a student who enters the three-year curriculum with senior standing after three years of college work. The added year of law study is used partly to supply the deficiencies of a student's prelegal

¹ This program will be discontinued after October 15, 1951.

studies, and also to permit a wider choice of studies in law subjects. If his work is satisfactory, the student will obtain a degree of Bachelor of Science in law after two years of law study, and a professional degree two years later.

This alternative is recommended for students who will want to study a wider range of law courses than is available in three years. It is also recommended for those who wish to pursue their prelegal studies in a curriculum which terminates in two years, as in a junior college, in the Division of General Studies of this University, or at the University's branch in Chicago.

Admission to Undergraduate Curricula

To be eligible to apply for admission, applicants must have achieved a grade average of 3.5¹ in all college work taken and must meet the following quantitative requirements:

*For Admission to the Four-Year Curriculum.*² The completion in residence of one-half the number of hours required for a bachelor's degree at the University of Illinois or one-half the number of hours required for a bachelor's degree in a college approved by the University.

To meet this requirement, an applicant must submit at least 60 hours of approved college credit. Credit for work in non-theory courses (e.g., in non-theory courses in military training, hygiene, physical education, and vocal and instrumental music) is not acceptable unless such work was required, in which case it is acceptable up to ten per cent of the total credit offered for admission.

For Admission to the Three-Year Curriculum. Graduation from, or senior standing in, a college of the University of Illinois or a college approved by the University.

After September 1, 1952, all applicants for admission must have attained, as a condition to admission to regular enrollment, senior standing in a college of the University of Illinois or a college approved by the University, and have achieved a grade average of 3.5 in all college work taken.

All applicants are advised to take the Law School Admission Test. This test is given four times a year at various centers in the United States, including the Student Counseling Bureau of the University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois. The score secured on this test affords valuable evidence on the applicant's aptitude for law study and is a basis for counseling him as to his plans. Information about the test may be had by writing to the Educational Testing Service, P. O. Box 592, Princeton, New Jersey.

Applicants must file requests for admission on forms furnished by

¹ When a student offers for admission work done at another college or university, the equivalency of his weighted grade average to that required of students in this University is determined by the University of Illinois. See statement under Examinations and Grades, page 11 of this Announcement, on the method of computing grade averages used by this University.

² The four-year curriculum will be discontinued after October 15, 1951.

the College not less than sixty days before the opening of the term to which admission is sought. Applicants who are in the last semester of prelegal college work may submit for preliminary evaluation transcripts of all work completed at the time of application.

Applications should be sent to the Dean of the College of Law, Urbana, Illinois. Transcripts should accompany the application. Permits to enter are issued by the Director of Admissions and Records of the University.

Transfers from Other Law Schools

Students from law schools of approved standing who comply with the requirements for admission to this College may receive by transfer not to exceed two years of credit. The amount of credit given for work taken in another school is conditioned upon the standards of the school and the grades the student has received. As a rule, credit will be given only in subjects in which the applicant has secured a grade ten per cent above the passing mark; or, where the letter system of grading is employed, one letter above the passing grade.

Students in Other Colleges Electing Law Courses

Students registered in other colleges of the University who desire to enroll in courses in the College of Law must file applications on forms provided by the College and must present the usual evidence that they are qualified to enroll for law courses.

STUDY AND ACHIEVEMENT

Class Hours and Attendance

A full-time law student registers for twelve to fifteen class hours a week. Special permission is necessary in order to register for more than fifteen. To complete his course of study in the normal period, the student will need to average fourteen weekly class hours.

A student is expected to attend regularly the meetings of his classes, since absence results inevitably in his losing some of the benefits of the course. Moreover, a candidate for admission to the Illinois Bar must obtain a certification that he has been in "regular attendance" during the required period of legal study. A student may be dropped from any course in which his attendance is excessively irregular. Necessary absences may, of course, be excused.

Examinations and Grades

Grades, awarded for all course work, are based on written examination during or at the end of courses, on classroom recitations, and on exercises in drafting and research.

The grades given at the end of each course are A, Excellent; B, Good; C, Fair; D, Poor; E, Failure.

For the purpose of computing the average grade of a student, a system is employed in which the following values are assigned to the grades received: A equals 5; B equals 4; C equals 3; D equals 2; E equals 1.

A student in the College of Law will be dropped from the University: (1) if at the end of his first year of residence he has not secured an average of 3. in his work; (2) if at the end of any subsequent year of residence, except the final year of the curriculum in which he is registered, he has failed to secure an average of 3. in all of his law work taken up to that time; (3) if he has failed in any semester to pass in at least eight hours of the work in which he was registered; (4) if registered in less than eight hours in a semester he has not passed all his courses. A student who, at the end of the final year of the three-year or four-year curriculum, has failed to secure an average of 3. in all law work taken by him in this University will be permitted to continue in this College only by special permission granted on petition.

Honors

A student who has complied with the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Law or Bachelor of Laws and who has attained in all work done in courses offered in the College of Law and presented for the degree the average grade specified below, may be recommended by the University Senate for honors as follows: For an average grade of not less than 4.35, Graduation with Honors; for an average grade of not less than 4.75, Graduation with High Honors. The honors conferred shall be noted upon the diploma and the commencement program.

Order of the Coif

The Order of the Coif is a national honorary law fraternity, the first chapter of which was established in this College under the name of Theta Kappa Nu in 1902. Each year the local chapter elects to membership from the highest ten per cent of the senior class those students who are deemed qualified.

Harker Prizes

In 1934, Judge O. A. Harker, who for a period of years was Dean of the College, endowed two annual prizes: (1) the annual income on two thousand dollars, to the senior law student making the highest average grade in law subjects during his entire course; and (2) the annual income on one thousand dollars, to the junior law student making the highest average grade in all law subjects taken up to the end of his junior year.

Henry Waterman Prizes

Mrs. Henry Waterman has established an annual prize of \$150 in memory of her husband, Henry Waterman, who for many years practiced law in Illinois. From this sum awards are made to the winners of the Moot Court Competition.

REQUIREMENTS FOR UNDERGRADUATE DEGREES

Bachelor of Science in Law (B.S.)¹

The degree of Bachelor of Science in Law is conferred on students in the four-year curriculum who obtain 58 law credits with a weighted average grade of at least C (3.) in such of those credits as were obtained in courses taken in this University. A candidate for this degree must also meet the general requirements of the University as to military training, hygiene, physical education, and rhetoric.

Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.)

The degree of Bachelor of Laws is conferred on students who secure a weighted average grade of at least C (3.) in credits obtained in law courses taken in this University, and who either (1) study law for a period equal to three academic years in the three-year curriculum and obtain 84 hours of law credit, or (2) obtain 112 hours of law credit in the four-year curriculum.²

In order to count resident study in full satisfaction of the time requirement, a student must carry courses aggregating not less than ten hours a week each semester. Proportional credit toward the time requirement is awarded to students carrying less than ten hours a week.

GRADUATE STUDY

The College of Law offers a program of graduate work leading to the degree of Master of Laws and to the degree of Doctor of the Science of Law.

Master of Laws (LL.M.)

Requirements for Admission. For admission to graduate work as a candidate for the degree of Master of Laws, an applicant must have received a first degree in law from the University of Illinois or from a

¹ This program will be discontinued after October 15, 1951.

² The awarding of the J.D. degree (Doctor of Law) formerly granted by the University was discontinued as to all students entering the College in the fall of 1950 and thereafter.

After September 1, 1952, all students who enter the College of Law as candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) shall, as conditions to receiving that degree, have studied law in residence for a minimum period of six semesters and one eight-week summer term, and have obtained 92 hours of law credit with an average grade of at least 3.

law school approved by the University, and present evidence of ability to do satisfactory work at the graduate level. Normally no student will be admitted as a candidate for this degree unless he has a grade average of 3.5¹ in all law work previously undertaken.

Requirements for the Degree. To receive a Master of Laws degree, a candidate must spend at least one year in residence; follow a course program approved by the Graduate Committee of the College of Law, consisting of at least eight units of graduate work of which at least two units must be in research; secure a 3.5 grade average; and submit a satisfactory thesis.

Doctor of the Science of Law (J.S.D.)

Requirements for Admission. For admission to graduate work as a candidate for the degree of Doctor of the Science of Law, an applicant must have received a first degree in law from the University of Illinois or from a law school approved by the University, and present evidence of ability to do satisfactory work at the graduate level. Normally no student will be admitted as a candidate for this degree unless he has a grade average of 4.¹ in all law work previously undertaken. The applicant must also present evidence that he has the capacity for independent research. Ordinarily this requirement may be met by the submission of satisfactory evidence of legal writing done while the applicant was a candidate for the LL.B. degree, or subsequent to the receipt of that degree.

Requirements for the Degree. To receive a Doctor of the Science of Law degree, a candidate must spend at least one year in residence; follow a course program approved by the Graduate Committee of the College of Law, consisting of at least eight units of graduate work of which at least four units must be in research; secure a 4. grade average; present a satisfactory thesis, which must be submitted not less than one year nor more than five years after the completion of the residence requirements; and pass a final oral examination.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

University of Illinois Law Forum

A Board of Student Editors prepares and edits with the advice of the faculty the student section in the *University of Illinois Law Forum*. The Board is chosen on the basis of the best notes submitted in a competition to which all students who have attained a designated grade average are eligible. This work is an important part of the educational program

¹ When a student offers for admission work done at another college or university, the equivalency of his weighted grade average to that required of students in this University is determined by the University of Illinois. See statement under Examinations and Grades, page 11 of this Announcement, on the method of computing grade averages used by this University.

of the College of Law and affords to the student a type of training which is a desirable supplement to the regular course work.

Junior Bar Association

The Junior Bar Association of the College of Law is an affiliate of the Illinois State Bar Association. Its purpose is to bring students into closer contact with the active bar of the state and to promote a consciousness of professional responsibility. Membership in it is open to all students and entitles members to many of the privileges of membership in the state organization. All the activities of the association, including regular programs, social meetings, moot-court competitions, and round-table discussions of current problems, are under the direction of student officers. Some of the standing committees that have extensive and important assignments affecting student activities and relations are: Committee on Ethics, Committee on Moot-Court Competitions, Committee on Student-Faculty Relations, Committee on Junior Bar Association Publications, and Committee on Law Lectures.

Moot-Court Competition

The Frederick Green Moot-Court Competition is conducted by a selected group of advanced students, under faculty supervision. It affords to first-year and second-year students an opportunity to participate in appellate moot-court arguments. The winners of the Competition receive awards from the Henry Waterman Prize. The student who places first in the second-year argument has his name engraved on the gold loving cup given by the Horner Chapter of the Nu Beta Epsilon law fraternity for that purpose, which is kept permanently in the Law Library.

EXPENSES AND AID

Fees

Tuition fee. Law students who are residents of Illinois, except those holding scholarships, pay each semester a tuition fee of . . . \$	40.00
Law students who are not residents of Illinois pay each semester a tuition fee of	150.00
Illini Union service charge, each semester	7.00
Library fee, each semester	8.00
Hospital and medical service fee, each semester	5.00 ¹

Scholarships

Scholarships for Beginning Law Students. The College of Law has a number of scholarships for beginning law students which are awarded

¹A student who presents evidence of participation in any other group insurance system providing the same benefits as those covered by the University fee may petition through the office of the Dean of Students for a refund of this fee.

to applicants who have outstanding college records and who are in financial need. The stipend for each of these scholarships is \$250 for the school year, plus tuition.

Scholarships for Advanced Law Students. The Trustees of the University have established for the benefit of students in the College of Law a number of full-tuition scholarships, not exceeding four, and an additional number of half-tuition scholarships, not exceeding four. These scholarships are awarded at the close of each academic year, and are available for a succeeding year under the following faculty regulations:

1. The scholarships shall be given to the students in the College of Law having the highest averages in their law work in the two preceding semesters in which they were in attendance.

2. To be eligible a student must have been registered as a regular student in the College of Law both semesters, and have taken at least 26 hours of work of which not less than 20 hours must have been in law courses.

3. A student who does not return the following year may use his scholarship subsequently, provided a period of not more than one calendar year shall have intervened.

Harker Memorial Scholarships. A limited number of scholarships under the Harker Memorial Fund are awarded to meritorious students eligible to admission or enrolled in the College of Law. This fund was created in 1939 through a declaration of trust by the Law Alumni Association of the University of Illinois in memory of Judge O. A. Harker, who was a member of the faculty of the College from 1903 to 1926, and its Dean from 1903 to 1916 and again in 1920-1921.

Graduate Fellowships and Research Assistantships. Fellowships and research assistantships are available to a limited number of promising graduate students who wish to take work toward graduate degrees in law.

The following scholarships are available, among others, to law students:

General Assembly Scholarships. Each member of the General Assembly may nominate annually one student from his district for a four-year scholarship which will exempt the holder from tuition in any department of the University.

State Military Scholarships. Acts of the General Assembly passed in 1919 and 1943 provide scholarships for veterans of World War I and World War II who, at the time of enlistment, were residents of Illinois or students in the University of Illinois. These scholarships exempt the holders from the tuition fee. In 1943, the General Assembly also established one scholarship in each county for descendants of veterans of World War I and one scholarship for descendants of veterans of World War II. These scholarships are awarded by competitive examination held on the first Saturday in June.

LaVerne Noyes Scholarships. These scholarships are made available under the will of LaVerne Noyes to students in the University. They cover part of a student's fees for one year and are open to those who served in the army or navy of the United States of America in World War I, or to descendants of active participants in that war.

University Scholarships. The Board of Trustees has established for each year ten scholarships, open to residents of Illinois. These scholarships exempt holders from the tuition fees as required in those colleges of the University which admit students directly from high schools. Awards are made on the basis of the scholastic promise and financial need of the applicant.

Foreign Students Scholarships. The Board of Trustees has established twenty-five scholarships each year, covering the tuition fee, for students from countries friendly to the United States. Applicants for these scholarships who are from the countries of South and Central America are selected through recommendation of the Institute of International Education. Other applicants should apply to the Director of Admissions and Records of the University, who serves as chairman of the committee which selects the candidates.

Loan Funds

The following loan funds established for the benefit of worthy students who are in need of financial aid in order to finish their courses are available to law students, among others:

Consolidated Loan Fund; Grace Darling Memorial Fund; Denison Memorial Fund for Worthy Seniors; Detroit Illinae Club Loan Fund; Samuel and Lydia Hare Student Loan Fund; Willis Prentice Kimble Loan Fund; William E. Levis Loan Fund; William B. McKinley Loan Fund; J. R. Morris Loan Fund; Loan Fund for Overseas Soldiers; William T. Rogers Loan Fund; Marcus Russell Loan Fund; Edward Snyder Fund; Henry Strong Educational Foundation; St. Louis Illinae Club Loan Fund; Woman's League Fund.

Self-Support

The study of the law makes such demands upon the student's time and energy that it is highly inadvisable for him to undertake earning a major part of his living expenses during the school year.

Students who find it necessary to earn a considerable portion of their living expenses while enrolled in the College of Law are advised to carry a reduced program of courses.

An employment bureau is maintained by the office of the Dean of Men of the University to advise and aid students in securing part-time employment. Applications should be made in person at that office, Room 232 Illini Hall. No charge is made for the service of the bureau.

Placement Service

The College maintains a placement service. While many students have positions in the practice awaiting them on their graduation, a substantial number must find openings for themselves or be assisted in securing connections through their school. It is taken for granted that an older lawyer or a law firm in taking a young associate into the office will wish to exercise great care as to the individual employed. It is equally important for the young lawyer — for his own well-being and development in the profession — to make his connection with the right sort of lawyer or law firm. The Placement Service is under the supervision of a staff member who devotes a substantial part of his time to this assignment.

CURRICULUM

Required and Recommended Courses

For students in the three-year curriculum, the required courses are those normally taken by the student in the first year of law study. They are as follows:

FIRST SEMESTER	HOURS	SECOND SEMESTER	HOURS
Law 301—Contracts A.....	3	Law 302—Contracts B.....	3
Law 303—Torts A.....	3	Law 304—Torts B.....	3
Law 305—Judicial Remedies.....	4	Law 306—Agency and Employ-	
Law 307—Personal Property.....	2	ment.....	3
Law 309—Criminal Law.....	3	Law 308—Estates in Land.....	2
		Law 310—Constitutional Law.....	4

Students in the three-year curriculum are advised to take the following courses in their second year:

FIRST SEMESTER	HOURS	SECOND SEMESTER	HOURS
Law 324—Business Associations.....	3	Law 321—Bills and Notes.....	3
Law 325—Pleading.....	3	Law 326—Evidence.....	4
Law 327—Titles.....	2	Law 337—Vendor and Purchaser....	2
Law 329—Trusts.....	4	Law 369—Wills and Administration..	3
Law 379—Administrative Law.....	3	Law 375—Federal Taxation.....	3

In the four-year curriculum students are required to take the following courses:

FIRST SEMESTER	HOURS	SECOND SEMESTER	HOURS
Law 301—Contracts A.....	3	Law 302—Contracts B.....	3
Law 303—Torts A.....	3	Law 304—Torts B.....	3
Law 305—Judicial Remedies.....	4	Law 310—Constitutional Law.....	4
Law 311—Development of the		Law 312—American Constitutional	
Common Law.....	3	Development.....	3
Law 315—Legal Writing.....	2	Law 316—Legal Writing.....	2

Students in the four-year curriculum are advised to take the following courses in their advanced work:

Second Year

FIRST SEMESTER	HOURS	SECOND SEMESTER	HOURS
Law 201—Fundamentals of Accounting.....	3	Law 306—Agency and Employment.....	3
Law 307—Personal Property.....	2	Law 308—Estates in Land.....	2
Law 309—Criminal Law.....	3	Law 321—Bills and Notes.....	3
Law 314—Legislation.....	3	Law 326—Evidence.....	4
Law 325—Pleading.....	3	Law 377—International Law.....	3

Third Year

Law 324—Business Associations.....	3	Law 337—Vendor and Purchaser....	2
Law 327—Titles.....	2	Law 369—Wills and Administration.....	3
Law 329—Trusts.....	4	Law 375—Federal Taxation.....	3
Law 378—Jurisprudence.....	3		
Law 379—Administrative Law.....	3		

Description of Courses

Below is a description of all courses currently offered in the College of Law. Lists showing the specific semester or summer term in which each course was offered during the school year 1950-1951 are on page 24, and similar lists for 1951-1952 are on page 26. The credit value in semester hours for each course is shown by the number in parenthesis.

301-302. Contracts A and B. Patterson & Goble, *Cases on Contracts* (3rd ed.). Offer and acceptance, consideration, seals, Statute of Frauds, third party beneficiaries, assignment, conditions, impossibility, anticipatory repudiation, and discharge; contract and quasi-contract distinguished, and measure of damages for each. (6). Professor GOBLE, Assistant Professor FALETTI.

303-304. Torts A and B. Thurston & Seavey, *Cases on Torts*. Trespass, conversion, negligence, defamation, disparagement of property, fraud, absolute liability, and torts requiring intentional invasions of various interests. (6). Professor WEISIGER.

305. Judicial Remedies. Atkinson & Chadbourn, *Introduction to Civil Procedure*, and Cook, *Cases on Equity* (4th ed., special printing). Common-law forms of action, extraordinary legal remedies, equitable remedies, abolition of the forms of action, the merger of law and equity. (4). Associate Professor CRIBBET.

306. Agency and Employment. Conard, *Cases on Agency and Employment Relations*, and supplementary Illinois statutes. The liabilities of employers: vicarious liability for tort; statutory liabilities for workmen's compensation, minimum wages, and social security taxes. The powers of agents to contract on behalf of their principals, and the liabilities of principals and agents to each other. (3). Professor CONARD.

307. Personal Property. Roberts, *Cases on Personal Property*. Concept of property; distinction between real and personal property. Elements of possession including acquisition of title to wild animals; protection of mere possessory interests. Legal relations incident to finding, bailments, liens, and pledges. Acquisition of ownership by adverse possession, accession, confusion, judgment and satisfaction of judgment, and gift. Fixtures. Emblements. (2). Assistant Professor FALETTI.

308. Estates in Land. Bigelow, *Historical Introduction to the Law of Real Property*, and Aigler, *Cases on Titles* (3rd ed.). Feudal tenures; seisin and possession; common-law estates and nonpossessory interests in land; Statute of Uses; creation

of estates, fee simple, fee conditional, fee tail, determinable fees, life estates, estates for years, concurrent estates; modes of conveyance at common law, under Statute of Uses, and under modern statutes. (2). Professor SUMMERS.

309. **Criminal Law.** Harno, *Cases on Criminal Law and Procedure* (3rd ed.). The sources and purposes of the criminal law; the meaning of criminal responsibility; the characteristics of particular crimes. (3). Professor HARNO.

310. **Constitutional Law.** Dowling, *Cases on Constitutional Law* (4th ed.). The apportionment of governmental power between the United States and the states, and the limitations on power resulting from the contract, equal protection, and due process clauses. (4). Professor SULLIVAN.

311. **Development of the Common Law.** Knappen, *Constitutional and Legal History of England*, and Stephenson & Marcham, *Sources of English Constitutional History*. A study of the sources of the common law; feudalism and its effect upon land law and family law; history of the development of the courts, the origins of the jury, rôle and origin of equity. A further purpose of the course is to acquaint the student with the writings of such authors as Holdsworth, Maine, Maitland, and Pollock. (3). Associate Professor ERICKSON.

312. **American Constitutional Development.** Swisher, *American Constitutional Development*. A study of American constitutional history from Colonial America to the present time; the writing of the constitution; the constitution in a changing social and economic scene; the rôle of the courts in the development of constitutional law. (3). Assistant Professor FREIDEL.

314. **Legislation.** Nutting & Elliott, *Cases on Legislation*. A study of legislative policies and procedures, of legislation as a source of law, of types of statutes, their structure, and of the problems of interpretation. (3). Professor COHN.

315-316. **Legal Writing A and B.** Critical and intensive training in the use of legal language; exposition of legal and related materials, with emphasis on individual assignments. (4). Professor COHN.

321. **Bills and Notes.** Britton, *Cases on Bills and Notes* (4th ed.). Formal requisites of negotiability of bills; checks and notes; methods of transfer; bona fide purchase; rights and liabilities of parties. (3). Professors BRITTON, HOLT.

322. **Sales.** Bogert & Britton, *Cases on Sales* (2nd ed.). A study of rights and duties of parties under contracts relating to the sale of chattels, including the following problems and topics: transfer of the property interest in the subject matter of the contract; acquisition of property rights by third persons in the subject matter of the contract—estoppel and fraud; negotiable documents of title; conditional sales; trust receipts; performance of the contract; risk of loss; warranties; remedies of buyer and seller. (3). Professor BRITTON.

324. **Business Associations.** Berle & Warren, *Business Organizations*; Mulder & Volz, *The Drafting of Partnership Agreements*; Illinois Bar Journal Supplement, *Incorporating a Business*; and supplementary materials. Partnerships, corporations, and other types of business organization; how they are formed, and what rights and liabilities result. Exercises in planning business organizations and drafting documents. (3). Professor CONARD.

325. **Pleading.** Cleary, *Cases on Pleading*. Formation of issues and exchange of information in advance of trial. (3). Professor CLEARY.

326. **Evidence.** McCormick, *Cases on Evidence* (2nd ed.). Principles governing the admission of evidence and the competency of witnesses. One hour each week is devoted to practice exercises. (4). Professor CLEARY.

327. **Titles.** Aigler, *Cases on Titles* (3rd ed.). Adverse possession; prescription; execution of deeds; signing, sealing, acknowledgment, delivery, acceptance; subject matter, boundaries, accretion, exceptions and reservations; creation of easements by implication; covenants for title; estoppel by deed; priorities and recording systems. (2). Professor SUMMERS.

329. Trusts. Scott, *Cases on Trusts* (3rd ed.). A study of the jural relations between trustee and beneficiary, between trustee or beneficiary and third persons, between successive beneficiaries; of the rules governing the creation of express trusts for private persons, charitable trusts, resulting and constructive trusts; the transfer or extinguishment of the equitable interest; and the termination of the trust. (4). Professor SCHNEBLY.

333. Persons. Jacobs, *Cases on Domestic Relations* (2nd ed.), with 1947 supplement. Marriage, separation, and divorce, property rights of married women, contractual and tort liabilities of one spouse to the other and to third persons. (2). Professor CARLSTON.

334. Criminal Law Administration and Procedure. Harno, *Cases on Criminal Law and Procedure* (3rd ed.), and other materials. Problems in the administration of the criminal law. A study of criminal procedure from arrest to the end of the prosecution in a court of review, with emphasis on procedure as a device for social regulation, and including an appraisal of aims and workings of probation, parole, and executive clemency. (2). Professor HARNO.

337. Vendor and Purchaser. Handler, *Cases and Materials on Vendor and Purchaser*. The real estate contract: Statute of Frauds, performance of the contract, marketable title, rights of parties pending transfer of title, equitable conversion, remedies, and assignment of real estate contracts. (2). Associate Professor CRIBBET.

351. Insurance. Goble, *Cases on Insurance* (2nd ed.). Personal and property insurance: formation of the insurance relation; concealment, warranties, representations; insurable interest; conditions; subrogation; waiver and estoppel; incontestability, the respective interests of the beneficiary, insured, insurer, assignee, and creditor, and facts constituting maturity in life, accident, fire, theft, liability, and collision policies. (3). Professor GOBLE.

352. Restitution. Durfee & Dawson, *Cases on Remedies*, Vol. II — *Restitution*. Contractual and quasi-contractual remedies (both legal and equitable) available because of duress, fraud, innocent misrepresentation, mistake, illegality, and economic compulsion in the formation and discharge of contracts and other transactions. (3.) Professor CARLSTON.

353. Use of Law Books. Weisiger & Davies, *Manual for the Use of Law Books* (4th ed.). Practice in the library in the use of statutes, reports, digests, encyclopedias, annotated cases, citation books, reference tables, indices, and textbooks. (1). Professor WEISIGER.

354. Seminar in the Legal Profession. Pirsig, *Cases on Legal Ethics*, and readings. A study of the traditions and ethics of the bar with special reference to modern controversies. (1). Professor HARNO.

356. Municipal Corporations. Fordham, *Local Government Law*. Creation and organization; powers; liability on contracts and in tort; property rights; revenue and indebtedness. (2). Professor KNEIER.

357. Rights in Land. Bigelow, *Cases on Rights in Land* (3rd ed.). Natural rights, profits, licenses, easements, covenants, rents, and waste. (3). Professor SUMMERS.

358. Oil and Gas. Summers, *Cases on Oil and Gas*. Nature of the property interests in oil and gas; legal interests created by oil and gas leases; validity of leases; the habendum clause; the drilling and rental clauses; assignments of the interest of the lessor and the lessee; rents and royalties. (2). Professor SUMMERS.

360. Public Utilities. Welch, *Cases on Public Utility Regulation* (3rd printing). Obligations of public utilities to serve without discrimination; reasonable rates; duty to extend facilities; the liability of the carrier of passengers and freight. (2). Assistant Professor FALETTI.

361. Mortgages. Sturges, *Cases on Credit Transactions* (3rd ed.). A study of chattel and real estate mortgages, and conditional sales. (3). Professor HOLT.

362. **Suretyship.** Sturges, *Cases on Credit Transactions* (3rd ed.). Suretyship, guaranty, and the accommodation contracts of negotiable instruments. (2). Professor HOLT.
363. **Creditors' Rights.** Hanna & McLachlan, *Cases on Creditors' Rights* (4th ed.), and Hanna & McLachlan, *Bankruptcy Act of 1898 as Amended with Annotations* (4th ed.). Remedies of the delinquent debtor and his creditors—at law, in equity, and under the Bankruptcy Act; liquidation and rehabilitation; exercises in bankruptcy procedures. (3). Assistant Professor BOWMAN.
364. **Corporation Finance.** Berle & Warren, *Business Organizations*, and Ballantine & Jennings, *Students' Corporation Law Service*. Methods of financing corporations, as affected by corporation laws, securities regulation, and tax burdens. Research projects on various problems in the field of business organization. (3). Professor CONARD.
365. **Trials and Appeals.** McBaine, *Cases on Trial Practice* (2nd ed.). Litigation from process through appeal, excluding pleading and evidence. (3). Assistant Professor BOWMAN.
366. **Legal Drafting and Office Practice.** A practical course on the drafting of legal documents; a study of the organization and management of a law office. (2). Professors BRITTON, THOMAS.
367. **Problems and Procedures in Office Practice.** A practical course in preparation for negotiations, office conferences, and settlement procedures, with emphasis on particular areas of the practice. (2). Members of the staff.
369. **Wills and Administration.** Costigan, *Cases on Wills, Descent, and Administration* (3rd ed.). Making, revocation, revival, and republication of wills; descent; administration of estates. (3). Professor SCHNEBLY, Assistant Professor FALETTI.
370. **Future Interests and Restraints Upon Alienation.** Powell, *Cases on Future Interests* (2nd ed.), and selected cases. A study of the various types of future interests in real and personal property recognized by law, and of the rules which determine the validity and effect of future limitations; of restraints upon the alienation of property interests; and trusts for the accumulation of income. (4). Prerequisite: Law 329. Professor SCHNEBLY.
372. **Trade Regulation.** Handler, *Cases on Trade Regulation* (2nd ed.). Problems of the businessman, common-law restraint of trade, anti-trust laws, fair trade practices, trademarks, price discrimination, Federal Trade Commission. Emphasis will be placed upon the technique of handling problems in this field. (3). Professor CARLSTON.
373. **Conflict of Laws.** Cheatham, Goodrich, Griswold, & Reese, *Cases on Conflict of Laws* (3rd ed.). Problems from conflict of laws in jurisdiction of courts; foreign judgments; torts and workmen's compensation acts; contracts; sales and mortgages; family law; administration of estates; business organizations. (4). Professor HOLT.
375. **Federal Taxation.** Griswold, *Cases on Federal Taxation* (3rd ed.). Federal income tax: constitutional background; what constitutes income as distinguished from gifts, etc.; whose income it is in relation to benefits and control; when is income realized or expense deductible; when does income arise in connection with corporate distributions and reorganizations; capital gains and losses; deductions and credits; special problems relating to classes of taxpayers. Federal estate and gift taxes and brief reference to state inheritance taxes. General problems of tax practice and procedure. (3). Associate Professor YOUNG.
376. **State and Local Taxation.** Magill & Maguire, *Cases on Taxation* (4th ed.). Proper and improper purposes of taxation. General property tax and tax administration: levy, return, assessment; various problems of assessment; collection of

taxes and taxpayers' remedies. Excise taxes: general nature; excise taxes on business concerns and transactions. Jurisdiction for purposes of general property and death taxes. (2). Associate Professor YOUNG.

377. International Law. Briggs, *The Law of Nations*, and Brierly, *The Law of Nations*. A study of special phases of international law, including its nature, sources, and subjects; jurisdiction and territory; law of treaties; treatment of aliens and law of international claims; pacific settlement of international disputes; and current developments. (3). Professor CARLSTON.

378. Jurisprudence. Paton, *Textbook on Jurisprudence*. Nature of the law, legal methods, and the judicial process; review of the various theories of law and schools of jurisprudence and philosophy of the law; relation of law and social science. (3). Professor CARLSTON.

379. Administrative Law. Gellhorn, *Cases on Administrative Law* (2nd ed.). The functions of administrative tribunals in federal, state, and municipal government, the procedure before such administrative tribunals, and judicial relief from administrative decisions. (3). Professor SULLIVAN.

380. Labor Law. Cox, *Cases on Labor Law*. The law of industrial relations with special emphasis on recent cases and legislation; collective bargaining and labor contracts; wages and hours legislation; unemployment compensation. (3). Professor SULLIVAN.

381. Seminar: Commercial Paper. Problems in commercial paper; a study of commercial paper with emphasis on the integration of the various business transactions that are related thereto and on the impact of legal sanctions on these transactions. The course involves a critical study of the Uniform Commercial Code. (2). Professor BRITTON.

382. Seminar: Problems of Business Organization. Dodd & Bilyou, *Cases on Corporate Reorganization*. Study of cases and statutes in various fields of business organization, accompanied by the execution of individual research projects related to the field of study. (2). Professor COXARD.

384. Seminar: The Legislative Processes. Analysis of the legislative processes in the Congress and the state legislatures, the growth of statutory law; assigned problems for individual research and bill-drafting, with emphasis on the development of professional skills in this field. (2). Professor COHN.

385. Probate Practice. James, *Illinois Probate Act, Annotated*, and other assigned readings. Consideration of the more common steps in probate proceedings, with practice in the use of forms and court appearances. (1). Assistant Professor BOWMAN.

386. Seminar: Federal Taxation Problems I. Tax problems relating to the form of business organization, business operations and various business and investment transactions. Research projects on various related problems. (2). Prerequisite: Law 375. Associate Professor YOUNG.

387. Seminar: Federal Taxation Problems II. Income, estate, and gift tax problems in estate planning and estate administration including the operation of trusts. Appraisal of estate and gift tax system and study of proposals to integrate the federal income, estate, and gift taxes. Research projects on various related problems. (2). Prerequisite: Law 375. Associate Professor YOUNG.

390. Practice Court. Practice work in the conduct of litigation. Actual courtroom conditions are simulated. (2). Professor CLEARY.

391-392-393-394-395-396. Legal Problems. Preparation of comments on recent decisions for publication in the *University of Illinois Law Forum*. Open to students selected for superior achievement in two or more semesters of law study. (1). Associate Professor CRIBBET and members of the staff.

399. Research in Special Topics. Individual research on a special problem selected in consultation with instructor. (1 to 4). Members of the staff.

Non-Professional Course

201. **Fundamentals of Accounting.** (Same as Accountancy 201). A survey course required of students in the four-year curriculum. (3).

Schedule of Course Offerings by Terms

Summer Session 1950

(June 24-August 19)

<i>Course No.</i>	<i>Course Name</i>	<i>Credit Hours</i>
302.....	Contracts B.	3
304.....	Torts B.	3
327.....	Titles.	2
352.....	Restitution.	3
354.....	Seminar in the Legal Profession.	1
366.....	Legal Drafting and Office Practice.	2
370.....	Future Interests and Restraints Upon Alienation.	3
375.....	Federal Taxation.	3
379.....	Administrative Law.	3
388.....	Bankruptcy.	2
389.....	Enforcement of Judgments.	1
391-394.....	Legal Problems.	1
399.....	Research in Special Topics.	1-4

First Semester 1950-1951

301.....	Contracts A.	3
303.....	Torts A.	3
305.....	Judicial Remedies.	4
307.....	Personal Property.	2
309.....	Criminal Law.	3
311.....	Development of the Common Law.	3
314.....	Legislation.	3
315.....	Legal Writing A.	2
322.....	Sales.	3
324.....	Business Associations.	3
326.....	Evidence.	4
327.....	Titles.	2
329.....	Trusts.	4
333.....	Persons.	2
358.....	Oil and Gas.	2
360.....	Public Utilities.	2
362.....	Suretyship.	2
364.....	Corporation Finance.	3
365.....	Trials and Appeals.	3
366.....	Legal Drafting and Office Practice.	2
372.....	Trade Regulation.	3
373.....	Conflict of Laws.	4
376.....	State and Local Taxation.	2
386.....	Seminar: Federal Taxation Problems I.	2
391-394.....	Legal Problems.	1
399.....	Research in Special Topics.	1-4

Second Semester 1950-1951

<i>Course No.</i>	<i>Course Name</i>	<i>Credit Hours</i>
301.....	Contracts A.....	3
302.....	Contracts B.....	3
303.....	Torts A.....	3
304.....	Torts B.....	3
306.....	Agency and Employment.....	3
308.....	Estates in Land.....	2
310.....	Constitutional Law.....	4
312.....	American Constitutional Development.....	3
316.....	Legal Writing B.....	2
321.....	Bills and Notes.....	3
325.....	Pleading.....	3
334.....	Criminal Law Administration and Procedure.....	2
337.....	Vendor and Purchaser.....	2
351.....	Insurance.....	3
352.....	Restitution.....	3
353.....	Use of Law Books.....	1
354.....	Seminar in the Legal Profession.....	1
356.....	Municipal Corporations.....	2
357.....	Rights in Land.....	3
361.....	Mortgages.....	3
363.....	Creditors' Rights.....	3
366.....	Legal Drafting and Office Practice.....	2
369.....	Wills and Administration.....	3
370.....	Future Interests and Restraints Upon Alienation.....	4
375.....	Federal Taxation.....	3
377.....	International Law.....	3
380.....	Labor Law.....	3
382.....	Seminar: Problems of Business Organization.....	2
384.....	Seminar: The Legislative Processes.....	2
387.....	Seminar: Federal Taxation Problems II.....	2
390.....	Practice Court.....	2
391-396.....	Legal Problems.....	1
399.....	Research in Special Topics.....	1-4

Summer Session 1951

(June 23-August 18)

302.....	Contracts B.....	3
304.....	Torts B.....	3
314.....	Legislation.....	3
351.....	Insurance.....	3
353.....	Use of Law Books.....	1
356.....	Municipal Corporations.....	2
357.....	Rights in Land.....	3
367.....	Problems and Procedures in Office Practice.....	2
379.....	Administrative Law.....	3
385.....	Probate Practice.....	1
391-396.....	Legal Problems.....	1
399.....	Research in Special Topics.....	1-4

First Semester 1951-1952

<i>Course No.</i>	<i>Course Name</i>	<i>Credit Hours</i>
201.....	Fundamentals of Accounting.....	3
301.....	Contracts A.....	3
303.....	Torts A.....	3
305.....	Judicial Remedies.....	4
307.....	Personal Property.....	2
309.....	Criminal Law.....	3
311.....	Development of the Common Law.....	3
314.....	Legislation.....	3
315.....	Legal Writing A.....	2
322.....	Sales.....	3
324.....	Business Associations.....	3
325.....	Pleading.....	3
327.....	Titles.....	2
329.....	Trusts.....	4
333.....	Persons.....	2
353.....	Use of Law Books.....	1
357.....	Rights in Land.....	3
360.....	Public Utilities.....	2
362.....	Suretyship.....	2
364.....	Corporation Finance.....	3
365.....	Trials and Appeals.....	3
366.....	Legal Drafting and Office Practice.....	2
372.....	Trade Regulation.....	3
373.....	Conflict of Laws.....	4
376.....	State and Local Taxation.....	2
378.....	Jurisprudence.....	3
379.....	Administrative Law.....	3
380.....	Labor Law.....	3
381.....	Seminar: Commercial Paper.....	2
386.....	Seminar: Federal Taxation Problems I.....	2
391-396.....	Legal Problems.....	1
399.....	Research in Special Topics.....	1-4

Second Semester 1951-1952

301.....	Contracts A.....	3
302.....	Contracts B.....	3
303.....	Torts A.....	3
304.....	Torts B.....	3
306.....	Agency and Employment.....	3
308.....	Estates in Land.....	2
310.....	Constitutional Law.....	4
312.....	American Constitutional Development.....	3
316.....	Legal Writing B.....	2
321.....	Bills and Notes.....	3
326.....	Evidence.....	4
334.....	Criminal Law Administration and Procedure.....	2
337.....	Vendor and Purchaser.....	2
351.....	Insurance.....	3
352.....	Restitution.....	3
354.....	Seminar in the Legal Profession.....	1
356.....	Municipal Corporations.....	2
358.....	Oil and Gas.....	2

<i>Course No.</i>	<i>Course Name</i>	<i>Credit Hours</i>
361.....	Mortgages.....	3
363.....	Creditors' Rights.....	3
366.....	Legal Drafting and Office Practice.....	2
369.....	Wills and Administration.....	3
370.....	Future Interests and Restraints Upon Alienation.....	4
375.....	Federal Taxation.....	3
377.....	International Law.....	3
382.....	Seminar: Problems of Business Organization..	2
384.....	Seminar: The Legislative Processes.....	2
387.....	Seminar: Federal Taxation Problems II.....	2
390.....	Practice Court.....	2
391-396.....	Legal Problems.....	1
399.....	Research in Special Topics.....	1-4

CALENDAR, 1951-1952

1951 — First Semester

September 11, 12, Tuesday, Wednesday.....	Registration days.
September 13, Thursday.....	Instruction begins.
November 21, Wednesday, 1 P.M.....	Thanksgiving vacation begins.
November 26, Monday, 1 P.M.....	Thanksgiving vacation ends.
December 20, Thursday, 1 P.M.....	Christmas vacation begins.
January 3, Thursday, 1 P.M.....	Christmas vacation ends.
January 16, Wednesday.....	Semester examinations begin.
January 26, Saturday.....	Semester examinations end.
February 10, Sunday.....	Commencement Exercises.

1952 — Second Semester

January 31, Thursday.....	Registration day.
February 1, Friday.....	Instruction begins.
April 10, Thursday, 1 P.M.....	Easter vacation begins.
April 16, Wednesday, 1 P.M.....	Easter vacation ends.
May 23, Friday.....	Semester examinations begin.
May 30, Friday.....	Memorial Day (holiday).
June 3, Tuesday.....	Semester examinations end.
June 15, Sunday.....	Commencement Exercises.

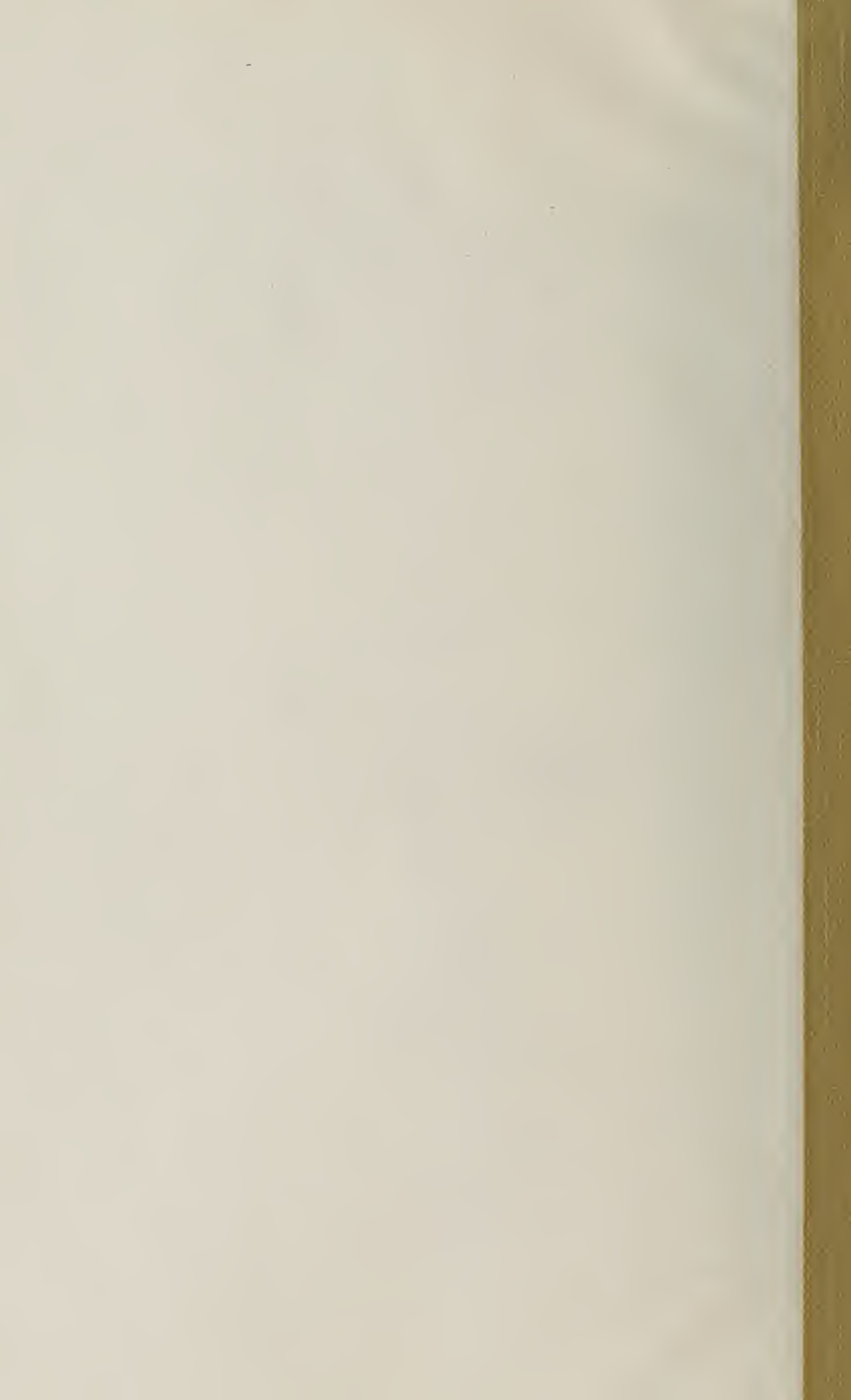
1952 — Summer Session

June 13, 14, Friday, Saturday.....	Registration days.
June 16, Monday.....	Instruction begins.
July 4, Friday.....	Independence Day (holiday).
August 8, 9, Friday, Saturday.....	Summer Session examinations.

For further information regarding the College of Law,
address the
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URBANA, ILLINOIS

For other catalogs and special circulars of the University,
address
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from 8 a.m. to 12 m. and from 1 to 5 p.m.;
Saturday, 8 a.m. to 12 m.





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